

WASHINGTON, D.C.

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WASHINGTON IN GENERAL

Washington, D.C.

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1853

THE
WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN
DIRECTORY,
STRANGERS' GUIDE-BOOK FOR WASHINGTON,
AND
CONGRESSIONAL AND CLERKS' REGISTER.

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY ALFRED HUNTER.

He who steals my purse steals trash:
But he who borrows my Directory
Filches me most villainously.

Price Two Dollars.

WASHINGTON:
PRINTED BY KIRKWOOD & MCGILL.
1853.

Abbreviations.—All points start from the Capitol; s south, n north, e east, w west, btw between, cor corner, (col) colored, av avenue, h house.

Reid, Robert, cashier Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, n side Gay, east of Montgomery, Georgetown.
 Reid, Davis, flour merchant, s side Water, west of High House, n side Gay, east of Montgomery, Georgetown.
 Reidy, John, laborer, n side D n, btw 12 and 13 w.
 Reinhardt, Charles, shoemaker, e side 4½ w, btw Mo av and Pa av.
 Reintzell, Samuel, carpenter, angle of Market and High, Georgetown.
 Reiley, John, hackman, s side D s, btw 8 and 4½ w.
 Reilley, Francis, messenger Capitol, n side S e, btw I and K s.
 Reilly, B. T., clerk Treasury Department, w side 17 w, btw H and I n.
 Reilly, Mrs., w side Ligan, btw 2d and 3d, Georgetown.
 Reilly & Brother, (James and John) saddlers, e side High, btw Gay and Bridge, Georgetown.
 Reily, Thomas B., clerk General Post Office, w side N J av, btw B s and Pa av.
 Reily, James, machinist, w side 3 e, btw I and K s.
 Reiss, B., professor of music, n side G n, btw 14 and 15 w.
 Reiss, J. H., messenger Treasury Department, s side I n, btw 9 and 10 w.
 Remick, Timothy, hats and caps, n side Bridge, btw Congress and High, G'town.
 Remington, Mr., e side Market, btw 2d and 3d, Georgetown.
 Renn, Thomas, laborer, n side F n, btw 2 and 3 w.
 Renwick, Edward S., (Watson &) boards at Mrs. Janney's.
 Republic office, w side 9 w, btw Pa av and D n.
 Reuss, Dr. P. T., e side 7 w, btw D and E n.
 Reynolds, H. W., Coast Survey, w side N J av, btw D and E s.
 Reynolds, E. E., painter, n side D n, btw 6 and 7 w.
 Reynolds, Joseph, clerk Post Office Department, n side H n, btw 9 and 10 w.
 Reynolds, Enos, foundryman, n side Water, near Aqueduct, Georgetown.
 Reynolds, John, cooper, n side Bridge, btw Green and Montgomery, Georgetown.
 Reynolds, Joseph, Cherry Alley, Georgetown.
 Rhee, William Jones, clerk Census office, s side F n, btw 12 and 13 w.
 Rhee, Henry Holcombe, clerk Census office, s side F n, btw 12 and 13 w.
 Rhodes, Elizabeth, (col) laundress, n side K n, btw 17 and 18 w.
 Rhodes, Harriet, laundress, s side K n, btw 9 and 10 w.
 Rhodes, George, s side Bridge, near Market, Georgetown.
 Rhodier, Jas. R., clothing, s side Bridge, btw Congress and High, Georgetown.
 Rhodier, H., upholsterer, n side Bridge, btw Congress and Washington, Georgetown.
 Rice, John, baker, s side F n, btw 6 and 7 w.
 Rice, N., clerk War Department, n side F n, btw 6 and 7 w.
 Rice, E. V., grocer, cor B s and I e.
 Riceby, Alfred, commission merchant, s side F n, btw 6 and 7 w.
 Richards, Dr. John, office over Hunter's bookstore; boards at Mrs. Spaulding's.
 Richards, Geo. T., trader, s side B s, btw 6 and 7 w.
 Richards, Wm., brickmaker, n side G s, btw 6 and 7 e.
 Richards, A & T. A., brickyard, South Capitol, btw N and O s.
 House, cor ½ w and N s.
 Richards, Z., teacher Union Academy, cor 14 w and N Y av.
 Richardson, Wm., A., teacher of Penmanship, n side Pa av, btw 4½ and 6 w.
 Richardson, Luke, n side M n, btw 13 and 14 w.
 Richardson, James, gardener, s side M n, btw 4 and 5 w.
 Richardson, A., driver, s side Va av, btw 8 and 9 e.
 Richey, Hiram, tinner and stove dealer, cor 7 w and H n.
 Richter, Peter, grocer, n side L n, btw 6 and 7 w.
 Ricketts, R., clerk Land office, s side I n, btw 9 and 10 w.
 Riddick, Richard H., clerk Department of Interior, n side D n, btw 14 and 15 w.
 Riddle, W. C., clerk State Department, w side 13 w, btw G and H n.
 Rider & White, Washington Foundry, s side Me av, btw 3 and 4½ w.
 Rider, Geo. F., (E. White) 6 w, btw D and E s.
 Rider, Geo. F., sash and blind factory, Md av, btw 3 and 4½ w.
 Ridgate, B. C., s side F n, btw 17 and 18 w.
 Ridgely, Fanny, widow, laundress, w side 3 w, btw N Y av and L n.

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- Ridgely, Wm., clerk, n side First, btw Market and Frederick, Georgetown.
 RIDGELY & CO., Druggists, n side I n, btw 20 and 21 w.
 Ridgway, Enoch, boardinghouse, w side 12 w, btw C and D n.
 Ridgway, H., e side 14 w, btw H and I n.
 Riggles, John, merchant tailor, e side 7 w, btw La av and D n.
 Riggles, Charles, moulder, w side 18 w, btw H and I n.
 Rigglis, Thos., grocer, e side 16 w, btw I and K n.
 Riggs, Elisha, (Corcoran &) n side I n, btw 16 and 17 w.
 Rigley, Miss, seamstress, s side Va av, btw 3 and 4 e.
 Rigtstine, John W., confectioner, n side Mass av, btw 9 and 10 w.
 Riley, Terence, coffee roaster, cor Union alley and N s.
 Riley, John, confectioner, e side 7 w, btw La av and D n.
 Riley, Dr. Richard J., n side F n, btw 14 and 15 w.
 Riley, Major, clerk navy yard, w side 12 w, btw D and E n.
 Riley, Wm. R., drygoods, n side La av, btw 7 and 8 w.
 House, s side H s, btw 9 and 10 w.
 Riley, Thomas S., boat agent, s side H s, btw 9 and 10 w.
 Riley, —, laborer, n side Ohio av, btw 13½ and 14 w.
 Riley, Dr. Joshua, s side Gay, btw Congress and Washington, Georgetown.
 Riley, James & J., saddlers, e side High, btw Gay and Bridge, Georgetown.
 Ringgold, Frederick, clerk War Department, n side I n, btw 16 and 17 w.
 Ringgold, Thos. L., Ordnance Department, U. S. A., n side F n, btw 18 and 19 w.
 Riordan, James, n side 15 w, btw N Y av and H n.
 Risen, Charles, carter, s side Mass av, btw 12 and 13 w.
 Ritchie, Thomas, sr., n side H n, btw 16 and Conn av.
 Ritchie, Mrs., widow, n side Ohio av, btw 13½ and 14 w.
 Ritchie, Dr. Joshua, M. D., n w cor High and 3d, Georgetown.
 Rittenhouse, Charles, Bank of Commerce, n side Bridge, btw Congress and High.
 House, Stoddart street, east, Georgetown.
 Ritter, Adam, engineer, s side D n, btw 13 and 13½ w.
 Ritter, Dr. Henry, s side F s, btw 7 and 8 w.
 Ritter, Obadiah, collector, Dumbarton, btw Green and Montgomery, Georgetown.
 Ritter, Mrs., Cherry Alley, Georgetown.
 Ritter, Wm., woodyard, cor Scott's row and Canal, Georgetown.
 Rives, John C., cor C n and 3 w.
 Rixter, Miss, mantuamaker, w side 20 w, btw F and H n.
 Roach, Edmond, laborer, w side 6 w, btw F and G n.
 Roach, James, laborer, s side D n, btw 5 and 6 w.
 Roach, Edward, Register of Wills, City Hall, w side 10 w, btw F and G n.
 Roach, Robt. J., collector, w side 12 w, btw I and N Y av.
 Roach, J. H., watchman navy yard, w side 10 e, btw I and K s.
 Roane, Robt. J. P., messenger Capitol, w side 13 w, btw C and D s.
 Robb, John, clerk Capitol, n side Mass av, btw 11 and 12 w.
 Robb, A., tailor, n side I n, btw 4 and 5 w.
 Robb, Michael, blacksmith, n side Va av, btw 7 and 8 e.
 Robbins, Z. C., office for Patents, s side F n, btw 7 and 8 w.
 Roberts, Lieut. B. L., U. S. A., w side 21 w, btw H and I n.
 Roberts, Dr. John M., s side G s, btw 7 and 8 e.
 Roberts, Mrs. E., widow, n side B n, btw 1 and 2 e.
 Robertson, Samuel P., tobacconist, cor 8 w and L n.
 Robertson, Daniel, grocer, s side L n, btw 13 and 14 w.
 Robertson, James, butcher, n w cor Prospect and Potomac, Georgetown.
 Robey, John C., blacksmith, n side 8 e, btw F and G s.
 Robey, Thos., lawyer, w side 13½ w, btw Md av and D s.
 Robey, Wm., carpenter, e side 4 e, btw I and K s.
 Robey, John E., carpenter, e side 7 e, btw L and M s.
 Robey, James, laborer, s side Gm av, btw 11 and 12 e.
 Robins, Thomas, grocery, w side 12 w, btw Mass av and L n.
 Robinson, J., jeweller, n side F s, btw 7 and 8 w.
 Robinson, John, segar store, s side Pa av, btw 17 and 18 w.

Folk & Ward & Co. City directory
BOYD'S

Zenas C. Robbins
WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN

DIRECTORY. *1860*

CONTAINING A

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

OF

WASHINGTON, GEORGETOWN, AND ALEXANDRIA,

CONGRESSIONAL AND DEPARTMENT DIRECTORY,

AND

AN APPENDIX

OF MUCH USEFUL INFORMATION.

COMPILED BY WILLIAM H. BOYD,

PRINCIPAL OFFICES, APPLETONS' BUILDING, 346 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
AND 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

1860.

PRICE, TWO DOLLARS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.:

TAYLOR AND MAURY, BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,
334 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

1860

- Riordan Jeremiah, laborer, h 348 6th west
 Risque Ferdinand W., attorney, 544 7th west, h
 at Georgetown
 Risen Charles, cartman, P north n 15th west
 Ritchie Anna E., wid John, h 9 Snow's al
 Ritchie Margaret, wid James, bds 434 11th west
 Rittenhouse B. F., clerk Treas Dept
 Rittenhouse Charles E. (Sweeny, Rittenhouse,
 Fant & Co.), banker, 352 Penn av, h at George-
 town
 Ritter Adam, engineer h 269 D north
 Ritter Frederick W., clerk Patent Office, bds 423
 5th west
 Ritter John E., cartman, h B north n 22d west
 Ritter William M., h B north n 22d west
 Ritts John, laborer, h 2 Q north n N Capitol
 Ritz Frederick, baker, h 208 5th west
 Rivers Daniel, (col'd), waiter, h 517 5th east
 Rivers Eliza (col'd), wid Daniel, h 517 5th east
 Rives John C., editor and proprietor of Congres-
 sional Globe, 464 Penn av, h at Kildee Hill, Md
 Rix Mary A. (col'd), washerwoman, h 230 21st
 west
 Rixter Maria, dressmaker, 383 20th west, h do
 Roach Edward, laborer, h Ridge n 5th west
 Roach Edward M., Register of Wills, h 305 F nth
 Roach James, laborer, h Ridge n 5th west
 Roach James, laborer, h 565 3d west
 Roach James, laborer, h 587 7th east
 Roach John, laborer, h 224 N J av
 Roach John, laborer, h Ridge n 5th west
 Roach Morris, butcher, 115 Centre market, h L
 north n N J av
 Roachford Johanna, groceries, L south n 6th west
 Roane A., clerk Army Genl, h 369 D north
 Roane John J., h 373 C north
 Robb James, blacksmith, h 588 Va av
 Robb John, chief clerk Pension Office, h 460 12th
 west
 ROBBINS JAMES, carpenter, I north, h 344 10th
 west
 Robbins Thomas, laborer, h 373 12th west
 Robbins William, cartman, h R north n 4th west
 ROBBINS ZENAS C., attorney in patent cases,
 7th west c F north h 389 C north
 Roberts George W., moulder, h 622 7th east
 Roberts Henry, sap't for Beall & Dickson, h 463
 12th west
 Roberts John, bricklayer, h 209 5th west
 Roberts John, shoemaker, bds 571 H north
 Roberts John M., physician, 433 G south, h do
 Roberts J. Harvey, bookkeeper, bds 370 6th west
 Roberts Martha, dressmaker, 287 D north
 Roberts M. F., restaurant, Penn av c 11th west,
 h 13th west n D north
 Roberts Richard, stationer, 327 7th west, h do
 Roberts Robert, restaurant, 11th west c Penn av,
 h 489 18th west
 Roberts Sarah, grocer, 88 23d west, h do
 Roberts William S., supt at the Capitol, bds 504
 10th west
 Robertson Daniel, laborer Treas Dept
 Robertson Daniel, tailor, h 445 M north
 Robertson David (col'd), laborer, h r 14th west
 ab L north
 Robertson Elizabeth, varieties, 445 M north, h do
 Robertson Harriet (col'd), wid James, h 12 Organ
 al
 Robertson James W., clerk Treas Dept, h Penn
 av, n 9th east
 Robertson Julia (col'd), wid, h 126 23d west
 Robertson Mahala, boarding, h 490 Mass av
 Robertson Robert W., clerk, h 534 I north
 Robertson Samuel P., printer, h 371 12th west
 Robertson Thomas A., clock-repairer, h 228 L
 north
 Robertson Thomas H., h 485 6th west
 Robertson William, sweepmaster, h 348 5th west
 Robertson William B., grocer, 345 7th west, h do
 Robertson William M., clerk, bds 534 I north
 Robey Andrew V., tobaccoist, 3d east n L south,
 h Va av c 4th east
 Robey Basil, late clerk, h 258 7th west
 Robey Benjamin F., carpenter, bds 603 H north
 Robey Dorsett, laborer, h 496 K south
 Robey Horatio, blacksmith, h 669 7th east
 Robey John, blacksmith, h 540 8th east
 Robey John A., carpenter, h 333 G north
 Robey John E., slavetrader, h 311 Va av
 Robey Mary, wid Edward, h 592 7th east
 Robey Thomas, laborer, h N south n 14 east
 Robey Townley B., tobaccoist, 3d east, h 524 Va
 av
 Robey Richard T., bricklayer, h 471 E south
 Robey William B., h 99 K south
 Robey William R., joiner, h 675 4th east
 Robinson Alfred (col'd), laborer, h 1st east n D
 south
 Robinson Andrew J., printer, bds 358 D north
 Robinson Betsy (col'd), wid Alexander, h 237 L
 north
 Robinson Bushrod (Wall, Stephens & Co.), cloth-
 ing, 322 Penn av, h 350 10th west
 Robinson Charles, machinist, h 577 10th east
 Robinson Charles W., trimmings, Mass av n 4th
 west, h do
 Robinson Edward B., custom-house, h 358 D
 north
 Robinson Frances (col'd), h N J av, n N north
 Robinson G. (col'd), carman, h 710 6th west
 Robinson George W., tailor, h 438 Mass av
 Robinson Harriet, wid Thomas F., h 350 10th
 west
 Robinson Henry (col'd), laborer, rooms 341 8th
 west
 Robinson Henry, clerk War Dept
 Robinson J., weigher, h 71 4th west
 Robinson James, carpenter, bds 416 H north
 Robinson James, clerk Treas Dept, bds 357 E
 north
 Robinson James H., tailor, 583 Md av, h do
 Robinson James S., bookbinder, bds 350 10th west
 Robinson John, printer, h 223 5th west
 Robinson John, sergt major, h 527 8th east
 Robinson John, shoemaker, h 570 9th east
 ROBINSON JOHN, watches and jewelry, 349 Pa
 av, h 98 F south
 Robinson John, watchman, h 391 26th west
 Robinson John G., lumber-inspector, h 527 10th
 west
 Robinson John G., jr., carpenter, h 527 10th west
 Robinson John W., printer, h 550 H north
 Robinson Mary, wid Holsworth, h 190 23d west
 Robinson Matilda (col'd), washerwoman, h 159 B
 south
 Robinson Nicholas, laborer, h 211 23d west
 Robinson Peter B., seaman, h 453 M north
 Robinson R. H. P., clerk Adams' express office,
 514 Penn av
 Robinson Snowden, police Capitol, bds 350 10th
 west
 Robinson Solomon (col'd), seaman, h r 209 D
 south
 Robinson Thomas H., officer at the jail, h 430 3d
 east
 Robinson Thomas J., clerk Patent Office, bds 323
 9th west
 Robinson Thomas S., physician, 350 10th west
 Robinson William (col'd), shoemaker, N J av n
 D south, h do
 Roby Elizabeth, wid Thomas, h 10th east n N
 south

Roby Henry, shoemaker, h 434 K south
 Roby Thomas F., shipcarpenter, h 655 Md av
 Roby William, laborer, h 203 4th west
 Rocca Pasqual, street organ-player, h 296 B north
 Rochat Henry (Rochat & Caldwell), wood and coal, 14th west n G north, h 68 Penn av
 ROCHAT & CALDWELL (Henry Rochat and John H. Caldwell), wood and coal, 14th west n G north
 Roche David, laborer, h L north n N J av
 Roche James R., clerk Indian Office, h 419 I nth
 Roche Mary A., wid Robert J., h 417 12th west
 Roche Maurice, huckster, h L north n N J av
 Roche Philip, cabinetmaker, h 540 1st west
 Roche Wm., G south n Sth west
 Roche Wm., laborer, h 259 N Y av
 Roche Wm., laborer, h L north n N J av
 Roche W. A., wid, h 416 G north
 Rock Geo. W., printer, bds 383 6th west
 Rock Henry, stonecutter, bds 338 6th west
 Rock Henry, stonecutter, h 3d east n H north
 Rock Thomas, stonecutter, bds 257 D north
 Rockett Thomas E., laborer, h r 10th east n M south
 ROCKWELL JOHN A., counsellor at law, 211 F north, bds 446 15th west
 Rodbird Ephraim D., harness-maker, h 1st west n M north
 Rodgers Ann M., seamstress, h 189 D north
 Rodgers Benjamin F., clerk Treas Dept
 Rodgers John, varnisher, h 585 I north
 Rodgers John, commander U S N, h 162 G north
 Rodgers Samuel Rev., h 552 10th west
 Rodgers Wm., combmaker, h 284 C south
 Rodgers William M., blacksmith, 11th west c C north
 Rodh Ambrose, stonecutter, h 9th west bet M and N north
 Rodman Gilbert, chief clerk Treas Dept, bds 387 N Y av
 Roemmele John C., grocer, 326 18th west and carpenter al K north, bet 18th and 19th west, h 326 1/2 west
 Rogers Ann, wid Patrick, h 550 M north
 Rogers Augustus, printer, bds 588 I north
 Rogers Benjamin F., clerk, bds 385 C north
 Rogers George J., stonecutter, h 243 4th west
 Rogers Henry, prin clerk Treas Dept
 Rogers John W., bricklayer, bds 504 L north
 Rogers Johnson E., clerk, h 339 G north
 Rogers Joseph P., printer, h 550 M north
 Rogers Wm. H., lawyer, h 531 17th west
 Rohleder Frances, grocer, 252 F south, h do
 Rohr Frederick G., barkeeper at Brown's hotel
 Rolds Jacob, laborer, h 584 7th west
 Roles George, boatman, h 42 F south
 Rolland Adolph. (Lewis Seldner & Co.), clothing, 296, 346, and 400 Penn av, h at Balt.
 Rolle Albert, engraver Coast Survey, h 18 A nth
 Rollings Louisa J., ladies' repository, 500 7th west
 Rollins E., bds Franklin house
 Rollins Edward P., painter, h 556 4th east
 Rollins Emily E., wid Alexander L., h 580 G north
 Rollins Isaac, brassfinisher, h 437 I south
 Rollins Isaac N., bricklayer, bds 314 8th west
 Rollins James, blacksmith, h 568 I south
 Rollins James, laborer, h 556 4th east
 Rollins John A., h 22d west n Penn av
 Rollins John H., carpenter, h 556 4th east
 Rollins John W., butcher, h 12th east n Penn av
 Rollins Joseph E., street coms, h 219 20th west
 Rollins Joshua, porter houses, 560 7th west, h do
 Rollins Robert, boiler-maker, h 479 6th east
 Rollins Washington, waterman, h 576 G north
 Rollins Washington, jr., plasterer, h 576 G north
 Rollins William, boatman, 469 1/2 K north
 Rollins William, tinner, h 437 I south
 Rollins Wm. C., potter, h 314 8th west
 Roney John, stonecutter, h B north n 4th east
 Rooker West B., lawyer, City Hall
 Rooney James, watchman, h 296 3d west
 Root David S., painter, 544 M north, h do
 Roper William B., stonecutter, h 552 3d east
 Rording Dennis, laborer, h 563 3d west
 Rose Adam L., shipcarpenter, h L south n 10th east
 Rose George W., carpenter, h 433 8th west
 Rose Mary, dressmaker, 476 1/2 Penn. av, h do
 Rose Wm. H., machinist, h 593 10th east
 Rose William J., roll office State Dept, h 367 Mass av
 Rosenbaum Herman, laborer, h 1st east n I north
 Rosenberry Joseph, plasterer, h 563 I north
 Rosenbush Wm., shoemaker, 313 D north, h do
 Rosenfeld Henry, clerk, 446 Penn av, h do
 Rosenthal Emil, shoes, Penn av, h 496 10th west
 Rosenthal Joseph, boots and shoes, 22 Mkt sp, h 496 10th west
 Rosewag Godfrey, bookbinder, h 154 H south
 Roshier Margaret (col'd), h Plater's alley n K nth
 Rosier Catharine (col'd), widow Ignatius, h 539 12th west
 Ross Charles (col'd), sawyer, h 15 Organ alley
 Ross Daniel (col'd), laborer, h 87 E south
 Ross Henry (col'd), laborer, h r 172 E south
 Ross Isaac W., shoemaker, h 458 9th west
 Ross Jane, school, 441 6th west, h 502 E north
 Ross John S., carpenter, bds 563 L north
 Ross Martha (col'd), school, 184 N Y av, h 87 E north
 Ross Rezin (col'd), whitewasher, h 400 N Y av
 Ross Richard (col'd), porter, h 350 15th west
 Ross Susan (col'd), washerwoman, h 341 8th west
 Ross T. (col'd), whitewasher, h 96 13 1/2 west
 Ross Theodore (col'd), porter, h 225 N J av
 Ross William (col'd), sawyer, h 344 Mass av
 Ross William L., policeman, h 563 L north
 Rossie & Foster, cloaks and mantillas, 506 9th west
 Rotenbury Richard, tailor, h 398 10th west
 Roth Ambrose, buckster, 17 Northern market, h 9th west n M north
 Roth Ambrose, stonecutter, h 285 9th west
 Roth Andrew, carpenter, h 361 10th west
 Roth Jacob, brewer, h 4th east n E north
 Rothrock Larkin P. (Franklin & Rothrock), paper hangings, 505 9th west, h 664 6th west
 Rothrock Charles, clerk, bds 445 9th west
 Rothwell Andrew, fancy goods, 368 7th west, h do
 Rothwell Richard, stonecutter, h 9th east n A nth
 Roura Lavinia, wid Joseph P., h 589 Pa av
 Rourke Bridget Mrs., dressmaker, H north near 2d west
 Rourke Thomas, boiler-maker, h G sth n 4th east
 Rous John G., carpenter, h 401 K north
 Rouse Catharine, wid James, h 432 G south
 Roux Mary A., wid Charles, housekeeper, h K north n 15th west
 Rover John, huckster, 67 Northern mkt, h 1st west n I north
 Rowan Agnes Mrs., bds 476 12th west
 Rowe John, fluid dealer, 6th east n C south, h do
 Rowe Margaret, dressmaker, L north c 1st west
 Rowe Spencer, agent, 7th west n Pa av, h 10th west n Pa av
 Rowland Daniel, h 602 1/2 Md av
 Rowland J. A., clerk Attorney General, h F nth c 6th west
 Rowles James T., grocer, 43 7th west, h do
 Rudd James T., hairdresser, 521 9th west, h 699 4th east

You will have delicious Coffee always.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

POLICE

A RETROSPECT OF THE POLICE ORGANIZATIONS OF THE CITIES
OF WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN AND THE DISTRICT
OF COLUMBIA, WITH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES,
ILLUSTRATIONS, AND HISTORIC CASES

PUBLISHED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POLICEMEN'S FUND

COMPILED BY
RICHARD SYLVESTER

WASHINGTON, D. C.
GIBSON BROS., PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS

1894

the guests, people were robbed on the streets, and not a few confidence operators were driving a successful business. Alfred Magruder, Charley Adams, Bruce, Garcia, and Meyers were among the noted characters arrested by the detectives. The smuggling of liquor from Alexandria, Virginia, and the frequent theft of Government property, demanded the attention of the force. Houses of ill-fame were the resorts of the drunken and vicious classes, and the keepers of these "gilded palaces" were often before the courts. As an example of the manner in which such cases were disposed of, that of Sallie Austin is mentioned, where the court imposed a fine of \$2,000. Counterfeits of all kinds were circulated, and a case is recorded where one Lancaster was arrested for selling a composition he called "greenbacks" for gold.

There were over nine hundred poor colored families in the District in March, 1865, the result of the abolition of slavery. They were without decent clothing or the means of subsistence, literally houseless and homeless. The National Freedman's Relief Association took prompt action upon reports made of these cases of distress. In the unusual excitement that prevailed, there was no room for idlers on the force, and every exertion was made by the Superintendent to prevent complaint and punish offenders.

The second inauguration of President Lincoln was at hand, and not only were the police to perform extraordinary duty in keeping the city from being overrun with the criminal and disorderly classes, but their assistance was called for to aid the military in various ways. Strange to say, the fourth of March was an exceptionally quiet, orderly day, with no losses reported at headquarters; but an individual named Spaulding, in search of relics, was taken in by the authorities, after he had cut a piece from the White-House curtains. Vandalism of this sort was no uncommon occurrence. Pieces of furniture, glass, marble, tapestry, and, in fact, anything that could be carried away in one's pocket, had been taken from the President's Mansion during the war. The latter part of March, 1865, the iron-clad military rules that had existed in the District for some time, although the city was not under martial law, were abolished, to the great comfort of the citizens, and the police force was given full charge of affairs. Mounted guards, at the request of the city authorities, had been kept stationed at street corners to regulate the movement of Government horses and wagons and to prevent the obstruction of doorways by hackmen. These guards had treated business men rudely, and ladies attempting to obtain entrance to their hotels had often encountered impudence, and it was with pleasure the community learned that the soldiers had been returned to their military duties.

The 29th day of the same month the central guard-house was formally turned over to the police, and a few days later the fall of Richmond and General Lee's surrender produced unprecedented commotion and excitement. There were illumi-

nations, firing of cannon, and addresses by the President and members of the Cabinet, together with great and tumultuous gatherings of the people that taxed the vigilance of the police to the utmost.

The report of the Superintendent, made at that time, for the previous quarter, showed 4,932 arrests, 6 of which were for murder, and 322 for grand larceny. There were turned over to the military authorities during these three months 296 soldiers, and 697 destitute persons were afforded relief.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

POLICE

A RETROSPECT OF THE POLICE ORGANIZATIONS OF THE CITIES
OF WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN AND THE DISTRICT
OF COLUMBIA, WITH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES,
ILLUSTRATIONS, AND HISTORIC CASES

PUBLISHED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POLICEMEN'S FUND

COMPILED BY

RICHARD SYLVESTER

WASHINGTON, D. C.

GIBSON BROS., PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS

1894

WASHINGTON, D.C.

40

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA POLICE.

40

was fixed as the limit for receiving them. Qualifications for membership were prepared, and their character will be found quite similar to those of to-day. They were:

- 1st. The applicant must be able to read and write the English language.
- 2d. Be a citizen of the United States.
- 3d. Have been a resident of the Metropolitan Police district during a term of two years next preceding date of appointment.
- 4th. Never have been convicted of crime.
- 5th. Be at least five feet six inches in height.
- 6th. Be not over forty-five nor under twenty-five years of age.
- 7th. Be of good health and sound mind.
- 8th. Be of good moral character.

That the Government was particularly anxious about the formation of this modern institution, its executive head, its personnel, and their loyalty, is best evidenced by a communication forwarded to the Board of Police by the President, which read as follows:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 19, 1861.

"Hon. Secretary of the Interior:

"MY DEAR SIR: Please try to have the appointment of 'Chief of Police' (I believe that is the title, tho' I have not the law before me) suspended until Genl. McClellan can be fully heard.

"Please attend to this at once.

"Yours truly,

"A. LINCOLN."

Out of deference to the President's desires as thus conveyed, no immediate action was had on the question of a chief of police, but the Board held a meeting, August 30th, at Commissioner Brown's residence, and made ten subdivisions of the District, to be known as police precincts.

The first included the county of Washington east of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, to have one sergeant and seven patrolmen, all mounted.

The second, that section north of the city boundary between the Eastern Branch and Rock Creek, to be guarded by one sergeant and nine patrolmen, all mounted.

The third, all that territory west of Rock Creek, together with Georgetown and Analostan Island, to be in charge of a sergeant, six mounted policemen, and seventeen footmen.

The fourth, the First ward, under the supervision of a sergeant and fifteen patrolmen.

The fifth, the Second ward, to have a sergeant and seventeen patrolmen.

The sixth, the Third ward, to be in charge of a sergeant and eighteen patrolmen.

Charges were considered by the Board at nearly every meeting, and frequent changes were made in the personnel of the force. John Dugan, who had been a detective, was among the number who resigned.

The next event of note was the resignation of William B. Webb, who, as the first Superintendent of the force, had put the department into successful operation. The Board officially expressed its regret at the loss of Mr. Webb's services, and recorded its approval of the efficient manner in which he had discharged his duties during a period of more than three years. The selection of his successor was made on the 1st of the following December, when, at the meeting of the Board, Mr. Bowen nominated A. C. Richards as his candidate, and Mayor Wallach nominated Noble D. Larnier.

A vote resulted in the choice of Mr. Richards, a well-known and energetic citizen. Mr. Webb, his predecessor, was chosen at the same meeting as the legal adviser of the Board, at an annual compensation of \$500. Many perplexing questions which threatened to involve the department in difficulties were constantly arising, and there was no one more learned in the laws and ordinances of the District or more competent to render safe opinions than the ex-Police Superintendent.

Massachusetts was the birthplace of A. C. Richards, who, when six years of age, removed with his parents to Ohio, where he resided until 1851. In that year he came to Washington, D. C. The public schools of his adopted State and the Academy at Stillwater, Saratoga county, New York, furnished young Richards with his early scholastic training, and he graduated from the Western Reserve Teachers' Seminary as an instructor. The last-named institution is located in Kirtland, Lake county, Ohio. It was not long after reaching Washington that the Union Academy secured his services as a teacher, and from 1851 to 1859 he was employed in that capacity, winning high reputation for his success as an educator. He finally determined to branch out upon his own responsibility, and established the Prescott High-School, which acquired a wide popularity as an institution of learning. When the war broke out, in 1861, Mr. Richards was tendered and accepted a position in the Washington City Post-office as financial clerk, which he held until he was chosen as the chief of the Metropolitan Police force, December 1, 1864. His career as Superintendent of the Police Department embraced that period when the most varied qualifications were necessary for its safe and successful conduct. The war was in progress, and the capital city became the rendezvous of camp-followers and adventurers, of gamblers and thieves, and representatives of all the worst elements of society. It required a master hand to cope with the perplexing exigencies of the times. Mr. Richards remained Superintendent until January, 1878, when he resigned.

the guests, people were robbed on the streets, and not a few confidence operators were driving a successful business. Alfred Magruder, Charley Adams, Bruce, Garcia, and Meyers were among the noted characters arrested by the detectives. The smuggling of liquor from Alexandria, Virginia, and the frequent theft of Government property, demanded the attention of the force. Houses of ill-fame were the resorts of the drunken and vicious classes, and the keepers of these "gilded palaces" were often before the courts. As an example of the manner in which such cases were disposed of, that of Sallie Austin is mentioned, where the court imposed a fine of \$2,000. Counterfeits of all kinds were circulated, and a case is recorded where one Lancaster was arrested for selling a composition he called "greenbacks" for gold.

There were over nine hundred poor colored families in the District in March, 1865, the result of the abolition of slavery. They were without decent clothing or the means of subsistence, literally houseless and homeless. The National Freedman's Relief Association took prompt action upon reports made of these cases of distress. In the unusual excitement that prevailed, there was no room for idlers on the force, and every exertion was made by the Superintendent to prevent complaint and punish offenders.

The second inauguration of President Lincoln was at hand, and not only were the police to perform extraordinary duty in keeping the city from being overrun with the criminal and disorderly classes, but their assistance was called for to aid the military in various ways. Strange to say, the fourth of March was an exceptionally quiet, orderly day, with no losses reported at headquarters; but an individual named Spaulding, in search of relics, was taken in by the authorities, after he had cut a piece from the White-House curtains. Vandalism of this sort was no uncommon occurrence. Pieces of furniture, glass, marble, tapestry, and, in fact, anything that could be carried away in one's pocket, had been taken from the President's Mansion during the war. The latter part of March, 1865, the iron-clad military rules that had existed in the District for some time, although the city was not under martial law, were abolished, to the great comfort of the citizens, and the police force was given full charge of affairs. Mounted guards, at the request of the city authorities, had been kept stationed at street corners to regulate the movement of Government horses and wagons and to prevent the obstruction of doorways by hackmen. These guards had treated business men rudely, and ladies attempting to obtain entrance to their hotels had often encountered impudence, and it was with pleasure the community learned that the soldiers had been returned to their military duties.

The 29th day of the same month the central guard-house was formally turned over to the police, and a few days later the fall of Richmond and General Lee's surrender produced unprecedented commotion and excitement. There were illumi-

nations, firing of cannon, and addresses by the President and members of the Cabinet, together with great and tumultuous gatherings of the people that taxed the vigilance of the police to the utmost.

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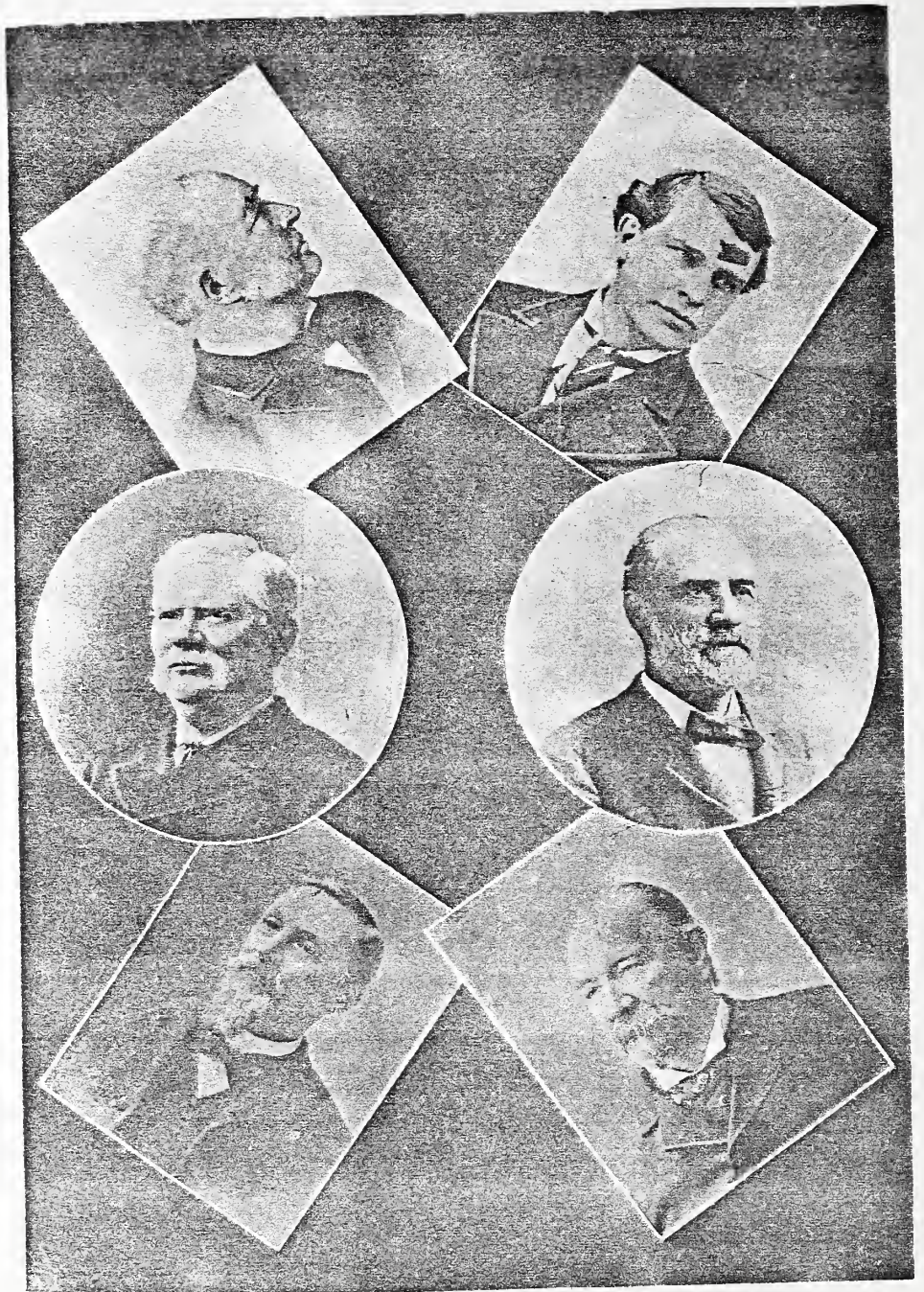
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EX-POLICE COMMISSIONERS, D. C.

Doctor C. H. Nichols
A. T. Britton
G. W. Cissel

EX-Governor Alex. R. Shepherd
Thomas Somerville
W. J. Murtagh

The morning of February 24, 1865, John Burns, a driver of an omnibus running between Willard's Hotel and the Baltimore depot, was placed on trial before Justice Gilberson for an assault and battery on Superintendent Richards, of the Metropolitan Police. Mr. Davidge appeared for the defence, and proposed to give bail for court. From the evidence it appears that the evening before, about five o'clock, the Superintendent of the Metropolitan City Railroad, Mr. Emmert, called at the house of Superintendent Richards, and desired him to go with him to the Washington and Baltimore depot, as the hackmen and omnibus-drivers persisted in obstructing the track of that company. Upon arriving at the depot the accused was found to be occupying the track, and when ordered to move his team replied in an insulting manner. A few moments after, a car ran into the wheels of the omnibus, and upon attempting to arrest the driver, Mr. Richards was struck with the butt of a heavily loaded whip, making a deep gash on his head. Assistance arriving, the driver was finally arrested. Justice Gilberson held the prisoner to bail for court in \$500. Several corporation cases growing out of the transaction were about to be disposed of by fine of \$5 and costs, but as Mr. Davidge wanted to appeal and could not, the Justice consented to issue warrants in each of the corporation cases, and allow them to be taken before Justice Thompson for a hearing. Superintendent Richards, by his conduct in this and other cases, showed that he was disposed to share equally with his men in the hardships and dangers of the police service.

March 28th of the same year Detectives Clarvoe and McDevitt recovered through one Hefferman, whom they had arrested in Philadelphia, a thousand-dollar bond that had been stolen from J. A. Shehan. Hefferman had secreted the bond in an envelope, and after arrest told the officers where it could be found. He was sent to jail.

The 15th of April, 1865, the knife which it was alleged John Wilkes Booth had flourished at the time of President Lincoln's assassination was found on F, between Eighth and Ninth streets, and turned over to the police. On the same day a soldier found a bridle on the street which was identified as one which belonged to the horse Booth had hired from a livery stable, with which to make his escape.

The pursuit of Booth into Maryland was based upon a trail furnished by Colonel A. C. Baker, who for years was chief of the War Department detectives.

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1841, and had stood upon the White House portico, hooting and hissing him with impunity, no force, municipal or Federal, being at hand to protect the President and Federal property from the violence of the mob.

A system of night policing had, indeed, been organized at the Capitol, as early as 1825. Then, Congress had authorized the establishment of a night police force—the first in the District west of Rock Creek, says Bryan, to consist of two men and a sergeant, but their night patrol was only of the Capitol grounds. So, in his Message to Congress,⁴ President Tyler asked for a night guard, "for the protection of the public buildings."

Although certain political opponents saw fit to liken the small guard asked for by the President to the Roman Imperial Guard, with all the perils to "the liberties of the people" that such a presidential guard system might develop, Congress during that session passed an act, approved August 23, 1842, which provided for an Auxiliary Watch, or Auxiliary Guard, consisting of fifteen policemen and a captain of police, for service at night and to be paid for from the United States Treasury. The mayor was to appoint the captain, and the latter the men; that the President himself should choose the force was a prerogative fraught with too grave a danger to the Nation, thought some of Tyler's political enemies. So the mayor of Washington appointed John H. Goddard as captain. Armed with hickory sticks, the Auxiliary Guard, in civilian garb, patrolled the Federal precincts at night, but for another decade there was no day guard. In 1851, the Federal guard was doubled, a day patrol having been decided upon. "This force had the same functions as the police force of the city," writes Tindall,⁵ "it was subject to the mayor's orders and was controlled by a set of regulations established by a board consisting of the mayor, the United States District Attorney and the Corporation Attorney; it availed itself of the use of the headquarters of the city force at the City Hall; it was required to coöperate with and assist the city police force, and for all practical purposes was an integral part of the city police system, though receiving its pay from Congress. This dual police system continued in effect until the creation by Congress of the Metropolitan Police District in 1861."

The District of Columbia was constituted a police district, coëxtensive with the District of Columbia, by an Act of Congress approved August 6, 1861, provision being made for a Board of Police to consist of five commissioners, to be appointed by the President of the United States for terms of three years each. This board was vested with all the powers conferred upon the mayors of Washington prior to the date of such act; also with the authority conferred upon the Auxiliary Guard and upon the mayor and other officers of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, as the heads therein of the respective police systems of those cities.

Thus was created the Metropolitan Police District of the District of Columbia, which began to function forthwith. The board was given authority to employ a police force consisting of a superintendent, ten sergeants, and as many patrolmen as the board might deem necessary, but not exceeding one hundred and fifty.

The Board of Police consisted of five commissioners, appointed by the President, three from Washington, one from Georgetown, and one from the remainder of the District of Columbia. *Ex officio* members of the board were the mayors of Washington and Georgetown.

There was, of course, at that time in the Federal capital an urgent need of a strong efficient police force, and President Lincoln lost no time in choosing the members of the Police Board. On August 19, 1861, this board convened for its first meeting. They divided the District of Columbia into ten precincts, established stations, assigned sergeants and patrolmen to the precincts, and did all that was expected of them in that critical emergency.

By act of July 23, 1866, the force was increased, and grades established. In the next year, legislation restricted the police force to ex-service men, but this prerequisite was soon revoked, by court order. The Act of Congress of June 11, 1878,

4. The Twenty-seventh Congress.

5. William Tindall: "History of the City of Washington," p. 234.

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A History

see; p 573

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sylvania Avenue. On the west side of this alley (No. 324) was the residence of James Campbell during his term of office as Postmaster General in the Cabinet of President Pierce (1853 to 1857). Mr. Zenas C. Robbins resided there after that time for several years, and it was the home at one time of Henry L. Ellsworth, of Indiana, the first Commissioner of Patents, 1836 to 1848.

✓ Mr. Robbins is still living in this city, as also his wife and son, the father having passed the record of four score years about ten years ago.

✓ Zenas C. Robbins was born in New Hampshire in October, 1810, and at the age of 21 went to Boston where he lived for three years. From there he went to St. Louis where he remained for ten years and in 1844 became a resident of this city. He has told me of his journey from St. Louis to Cincinnati by water, covering three days and from there on to Brownsville, Pa., and Cumberland by stage, occupying seven or eight days. From the latter place travel by rail to Relay House was over wooden rails and was anything but comfortable; in fact it was anxiety all the way for fear that the rails would loosen at the ends and come plunging through the floor of the car.

For the first seventeen years of his life here Mr. Robbins was one of the prominent patent attorneys of the city and during the administration of President Lincoln was Register of Wills. He had formed an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Lincoln while he was in Congress and Mrs. Robbins and her sister were accompanied by Mr. Lincoln to the Inauguration Ball when Zachary Taylor came into office. This intimacy with Mr. Lincoln continued when he became President and Mr. Robbins was selected by him as the first of five commissioners constituting a Board to organize

a Loyal Police Force for this city, under an Act of Congress passed at the special session called by Mr. Lincoln soon after he came into office. The late Wm. H. Tenney, Ex-Mayor Henry Addison of Georgetown and Sayles J. Bowen were three of his colleagues on this Board. When called together by the President, he said to Mr. Tenney: "I have appointed you to please my friend Caleb Smith" (Secretary of the Interior). To Mr. Addison he said: "I have appointed you to please my friend Montgomery Blair," and to the other two he made a similar statement; but he added: "I have appointed Mr. Robbins to please myself." The proclamation abolishing slavery was being discussed very earnestly here during the weeks preceding the date set for it to take effect, and appeals came from many loyal republicans for the President to reconsider the matter as there were strong indications that the proclamation, if carried out, would seriously injure the party. Among many others who had every confidence in Mr. Lincoln's standing firm in the matter were Mr. Robbins and the Rev. Byron Sunderland, but the latter seemed to think it was the duty of all to say a word in support of the measure, so he asked Mr. Robbins to call with him and introduce him to the President. He gladly consented and Dr. Sunderland in an earnest way told the President that he hoped what he might say would help in some degree to persuade him to remain firm in his determination. "Go on," said Mr. Lincoln; "every little helps."

In the second house west from the one last mentioned General John C. Fremont was living in 1841 when he eloped with the daughter of Senator Benton, the two gentlemen being near neighbors at the time. General Fremont died in July, 1890, but his widow is still living, her present home in Los Angeles, Cal., having been

a gift to her from the women of that state. Another distinguished man who occupied this house was Alex. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Fillmore. After the return of Dr. Byron Sunderland from Paris in 1866 the house was purchased by several members of the First Presbyterian Church and presented to him and his wife for a parsonage.

No. 332 was the home for more than 30 years of Rev. Wm. McLain, and it was there that he died February 15, 1873. Three of his family continued to have their home there for six years longer, and two of them (Dr. John S. McLain and the older daughter) are still living in this city. Mr. McLain was born in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1806. He was graduated at Miami College in that state and finished a theological course at Yale. In 1833 he became a resident of Washington and was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church from January 3, 1837, to June, 1840, when failing health obliged him to resign. He was actively connected with the American Colonization Society for 33 years, having been its secretary, and afterwards treasurer and financial secretary.

No. 334 C Street was the home of the late Senator Thos. H. Benton during a large part of the time he was in the Senate, and it was in that house he completed the literary work which helped so greatly to make his name famous in history.

On the afternoon of February 27, 1855, the house was totally destroyed by fire. It was bitterly cold weather and I can distinctly remember it. Not being sure of the date, I wrote to Mr. J. J. Peabody, secretary of the Veteran Volunteer Fireman's Association, and in giving me that date he added: "I can vouch for the cold weather, for I was frozen while in a tree holding the hose pipe."

MEMORIAL ARCH TO HONOR LINCOLN

1612

A proposal to erect the largest memorial arch in the world in Washington in honor of Abraham Lincoln has been submitted in succinct form to Senator Cullom, of Illinois, by H. Van Buren McGonigle, an architect, of New York.

As the designer of the recently erected monument to William McKinley at Canton, Ohio, McGonigle has attained considerable distinction in the arts and architect world. As a competitor for the honor of designing the \$2,000,000 Lincoln memorial, authorized by Congress, he proposes a marble or granite arch 170 feet high, 150 feet wide, and 132 feet deep, whose upper portion shall contain an immense hall for the display and keeping of Lincoln records and objects made interesting through his association. The size of this lofty hall is to be 164 by 115 feet, with a height of 50 feet. It is to be reached by means of elevators constructed in the sides of the arch.

In memoranda submitted with drawings of the proposed arch, McGonigle calls attention to the fact that the Arch of Triumph at Paris would be the only structure of that nature in the world which would come anywhere near approaching the Lincoln arch in size. The Arch of Triumph is but 147 feet in width. It is 73 feet deep and has a height of 162 feet. The possession of the greatest and most beautiful arch in the world as a monument to one of their most beloved heroes, the architect considers, would be of infinite satisfaction to the American people.

As a member of the commission appointed by Congress to determine upon the Lincoln memorial, Senator Cullom intends to see that the McGonigle plan is given due consideration along with the designs which are now in the hands of President Taft and awaiting consideration by the commission. These designs have been submitted by the National Fine Arts Commission, to which the Lincoln matter was referred.

It is expected that the Lincoln memorial commission will hold a meeting at the White House the latter part of this week.

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JUNE, 1923

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With 17 Illustrations

GILBERT GROSVENOR

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16 Full-Page Autochromes

CHARLES MARTIN

The Sources of Washington's Charm

With 46 Illustrations

J. R. HILDEBRAND

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TO carry out the purposes for which it was founded thirty-four years ago, the National Geographic Society publishes this Magazine. All receipts are invested in the Magazine itself or expended directly to promote geographic knowledge.

ARTICLES and photographs are desired. For material which the Magazine can use, generous remuneration is made. Contributions should be accompanied by an addressed return envelope and postage.

IMMEDIATELY after the terrific eruption of the world's largest crater, Mt. Katmai, in Alaska, a National Geographic Society expedition was sent to make observations of this remarkable phenomenon. Four expeditions have followed and the extraordinary scientific data resultant given to the world. In this vicinity an eighth wonder of the world was discovered and explored—"The Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes," a vast area of steaming, spouting fissures. As a result of The Society's discoveries this area has been created a National Monument by proclamation of the President of the United States.

AT an expense of over \$50,000 The Society sent a notable series of expeditions into Peru to investigate the traces of the Inca race. Their

discoveries form a large share of our knowledge of a civilization which was waning when Pizarro first set foot in Peru.

THE Society also had the honor of subscribing a substantial sum to the historic expedition of Admiral Peary, who discovered the North Pole.

NOT long ago The Society granted \$25,000, and in addition \$75,000 was given by individual members through The Society to the Federal Government when the congressional appropriation for the purchase was insufficient, and the finest of the giant sequoia trees of California were thereby saved for the American people and incorporated into a National Park.

THE Society is conducting extensive explorations and excavations in northwestern New Mexico, which was one of the most densely populated areas in North America before Columbus came, a region where prehistoric peoples lived in vast communal dwellings whose ruins are ranked second to none of ancient times in point of architecture, and whose customs, ceremonies and name have been engulfed in an oblivion more complete than any other people who left traces comparable to theirs.

If these reclaimed lands shall be treated as pleasure grounds, then the Potomac will flow through parks from the Great Falls to Alexandria.

Pennsylvania Avenue, the main traffic connection between Capitol and White House, is occupied along the south side by laundries, cheap lodging-houses, and shops of meanest character. Congress started the cleaning up of this area by the purchase of the squares between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets and the erection thereon of buildings for the departments of Justice, Commerce and Labor (then undivided), and State; but the plans for those structures have never been carried out, and the squares are still occupied by a theater, a hotel, and a motley array of miscellaneous structures whose slow decay adds to the squalor of a section which should be the most dignified in all the capital.

Temporary war buildings, hastily built, still occupy the Mall between the Washington Monument and the Capitol; but, fortunately, these flimsy structures were so located that when they crumble the roads and walks and planting spaces are adapted to the Mall plan. Even now a small expenditure for continuous paving would open a new series of park drives.

NO SAFE BUILDING FOR GOVERNMENT'S ARCHIVES

Much might be written about the urgent need and proper location of buildings to accommodate the executive departments.

There is something ironic in the fact that during all the years of its existence this government never has had a place for the safe-keeping and consultation of its archives; so that occasional losses by fire have added to that constant loss occasioned by ignorance of past transactions.

Nor is it a credit to our feeling for the humanities that the National Gallery of Art is without a home of its own to house its present valuable collections and to inspire other benefactions.

It is true that the well-endowed Freer Gallery, only just opened, represents the largest gift ever made by an individual to the government, and that it offers unsurpassed facilities to study the art of the Far East.

With reasonable encouragement, many

other such gifts might be counted on to furnish those satisfactions which go to make life best worth living.

With vast accumulations of books, prints, manuscripts, and music in the Library of Congress, all administered on a national plan; with extensive laboratories and facilities of every kind for scientific research, manned by staffs of trained experts, Washington should be a leading center of intellectual life in all its phases.

Much as has been done during the twenty-one years since the enlarged plan for the development of Washington was reported to Congress, quite as much is under way, and still more is obviously necessary to be done in order to accomplish the ideals of Washington and Jefferson.

Each year adds some new feature and at the same time suggests new vistas into the future. No American city can ever be called finished until the United States ceases to grow and the Republic itself becomes moribund.

WASHINGTON COMPARED WITH OTHER CAPITALS

In comparing Washington with the capitals of other nations, one dwells upon the far-reaching expanses of the Potomac where the sunlight plays, the changing colors of the encircling Virginia and Maryland hills, the broad streets under arching elms, the multitude of parks and grassy spaces formed at the intersections of streets and avenues, the long vistas terminated by noble buildings or statues of national heroes.

One recognizes the grandeur of the central composition, beginning with the noble Capitol, extending through the Mall to the Washington Monument, changing from moment to moment under sunny or cloudy skies, and thence on to the Lincoln Memorial, that consummate expression of American loyalty to freedom and national unity.

And, so reflecting, one acknowledges with gratitude that the founders of the Republic had the wisdom and taste, and faith and vision, to plan wisely and nobly; that their successors in large measure have realized the dreams of the fathers; and especially that there remains for us service to be done in carrying on to future generations the heritage from the past.



Official photograph by U. S. Army Air Service

THE MONUMENT AND THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

At the time that this airplane photograph was made the reflecting basin between the lofty shaft and the temple had not been completed. It now mirrors the majesty and beauty of both noble edifices (see also page 601).

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL *

BY WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

Chief Justice of the United States

THE American people have waited fifty-seven years for a national memorial to Abraham Lincoln. Those years have faded the figures of his contemporaries, and he stands grandly alone.

His life and character in the calmer and juster vista of half a century inspire a higher conception of what is suitable to commemorate him.

Justice, truth, patience, mercy, and love of his kind; simplicity, courage, sacrifice, and confidence in God, were his moral qualities. Clarity of thought and intellectual honesty, self-analysis and strong inexorable logic, supreme common sense, a sympathetic but unerring knowledge of human nature, imagination and limpid purity of style, with a poetic rhythm of the Psalms—these were his intellectual and cultural traits.

His soul and heart and brain and mind had all these elements, but their union in him had a setting that baffles description.

His humility; his self-abnegation and devotion; his patience under grievous disappointment; his agony of spirit in the burden he had to carry; his constant sadness, lightened at intervals with a rare humor all his own; the abuse and ridicule of which he was the subject; his endurance in a great cause of small obstructive minds; his domestic sorrows, and finally his tragic end, form the story of a passion and give him a personality that is as vivid in the hearts of the people as if it were but yesterday.

We feel a closer touch with him than with living men. The influence he still wields, one may say with all reverence, has a Christlike character. It has spread to the four quarters of the globe.

The oppressed and lowly of all peoples, as liberty and free government spread, pronounce his name with awe, and cherish his assured personal sympathy as a

source of hope. Their leaders quote his glowing words of patient courage, of sympathy with the downtrodden, of dependence on God's wisdom and justice, and of his never-ceasing prayer for liberty through the rule of the people.

The harmony of his message with every popular aspiration for freedom proves his universality. It was this which Stanton was inspired to predict when, as Lincoln lay dead, he said, "He now belongs to the ages."

His own life without favoring chance in preparation for the task which Providence was to put on him, his early humble surroundings, his touch with the soil, his oneness with the plain people, and the wonder that out of these he could become what he was and is, give us a soul-stirring pride that the world has come to know him and to love him as we do.

We like to dwell on the fact that his associates did not see him as he was when on earth, and that it was for generations born after he was gone to feel his real greatness and to be moved by his real personality.

A HALO OF LIGHT ABOUT HIS HEAD

Not with the lowly only, but with all—rich or poor, ignorant or learned, weak or powerful, untutored or of literary genius—has this aura about Lincoln's head at his death grown into a halo of living light.

Therefore it is well that half a century should pass before his people's national tribute to him takes form in marble, that it should wait until a generation instinct with the growing and deepening perception of the real Lincoln has had time to develop an art adequate to the expression of his greatness.

The years immediately following the Civil War were not favorable to art, and the remains of that period in our Capital City and elsewhere show it.

But new impulses in the expansion of our country's energies were soon directed toward better things. Our expositions

*An address delivered by Mr. Taft as Chairman of the Lincoln Memorial Commission on the occasion of the presentation of the completed Memorial to the President of the United States, May 30, 1922.



THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

Photograph by Charles Martin

"The proportions of the Memorial are so fine that its great mass and height and length and breadth are suppressed in its unity."

have marked the steps in that progress. They called together men who had been struggling singly to practice, preach, and bring home to us real conceptions of art and beauty in architecture and sculpture.

For fifteen years following the Centennial at Philadelphia, the nucleus there begun grew until at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in 1892 and 1893, there were gathered a group of artists who in the development of civic planning, landscape architecture, and monumental and sculptural beauty were the peers of any.

Burnham, McKim, Olmsted the elder, Saint-Gaudens, Atwood, and Millet were the leading figures. In 1894 they organized the American Academy in Rome for the graduate education of American students, where before entering upon their professional careers they should study thoroughly that reservoir of Greek art, the greatest of antiquity, which is at Rome, where "the noble buildings are a forest, the animals of bronze, a herd; the statues, a population in marble."

THE PLACING OF THE MEMORIAL

In 1901, under the generous and far-seeing favor of James McMillan, in charge in the Senate of the affairs of the District of Columbia, a commission was appointed to bridge over the period since Washington and L'Enfant's plan for the capital, and on the basis of that plan to enlarge and give greater scope to the beauty of this seat of government.

The four men who engaged in this work were, three of them, the creators of the "Court of Honor" and the "White City" at the Columbian Exposition, and the fourth, the younger Olmsted, was worthy of his sire. As a new feature in that plan, and referring to the place upon which we stand, they said in their report:

"Crowning the *rond-point*, as the Arc de Triomphe crowns the Place de l'Étoile at Paris, should stand a memorial erected to the memory of that one man in our history as a nation who is worthy to be named with George Washington—Abraham Lincoln.

"Whatever may be the exact form selected for the memorial to Lincoln, in type it should possess the quality of universality, and also it should have a character essentially different from that of

any monument either now existing in the District or hereafter to be erected.

"The type which the Commission has in mind is a great portico of Doric columns rising from an unbroken stylobate. This portico, while affording a point of vantage from which one obtains a commanding outlook, both upon the river and eastward to the Capitol, has for its chief function to support a panel bearing an inscription taken either from the Gettysburg speech or from some one of the immortal messages of the savior of the Union."

Here, then, was the first conception of the Memorial we dedicate to-day. Not until 1911 was the idea carried forward. Then two sons of Illinois, Shelby M. Cullom and Joseph G. Cannon, fathered the bill for the creation of the present Commission, under whose official supervision this work has been done.

The Commission claims no credit for it except that it asked those who knew what to do, and did it. They consulted the Fine Arts Commission, made up of Burnham, Millet, Olmsted, French, Hastings, Gilbert, and Moore, who urged the present site and recommended as the man to design and build it Henry Bacon, the student and disciple of McKim. McKim was the dean of the architects of this country, and did most among us to bring the art of Greece to appreciation and noble use. Bacon has been his worthy successor.

TEN YEARS REQUIRED TO BUILD THE MEMORIAL

For ten years the structure has been rising. From the solid rock beneath the level of the Potomac, 50 feet below the original grade, it reaches a total of 122 feet above that grade.

The platform at its base is 204 feet long and 134 feet wide. The colonnade is 188 feet long and 118 feet wide, the columns 44 feet high and 7 feet 5 inches in diameter at their base. The memorial hall is 156 feet long and 84 feet wide.

The proportions of the memorial are so fine that its great mass and height and length and breadth are suppressed in its unity.

The outside columns are the simple Doric, the inside columns the simple Ionic. The marble of the structure is



Photograph by Charles Martin

AMONG THE COLUMNS OF THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

Surrounding the walls of the Memorial is a colonnade forming a symbol of the Union, each column representing a State—36 in all—one for each State existing at the time of Lincoln's death. The columns are 44 feet high and 7 feet 5 inches in diameter at their base. On the walls appearing above the colonnade and supported at intervals by eagles are 48 memorial festoons, one for each State existing to-day (see page 598).



© National Photo Company

A SEAPLANE ALIGHTS ON THE MEMORIAL REFLECTING BASIN

In winter, when the shallow water freezes, the basin is an ideal rendezvous for skaters.

from the Colorado Yule mine, remarkable for its texture and the purity of its white, and for the size of the drums which make the columns noteworthy in the architecture of the world.

FRENCH THE SCULPTOR, GUÉRIN THE MURAL PAINTER

The colossal figure of the Beloved in Georgia marble, the work of another of the group of artists of whom I have spoken, Daniel Chester French, one of our greatest sculptors, fills the memorial hall with an overwhelming sense of Lincoln's presence, while the mural decorations of another great American artist, Jules Guérin, with their all-embracing allegory, crown the whole sacred place.

The site is at the end of the axis of the Mall, the commanding and noteworthy spine of the L'Enfant plan.

Burnham, McKim, and Saint-Gaudens, who followed this plan through to its triumph, took the Mall under their peculiar protection.

It was they who caused that wonderful group of the Silent Soldier and his battling armies to be put upon this axis at

the foot of the Capitol which he did so much to defend.

It was they who struggled against encroachments upon this capital feature of our wonderful seat of government.

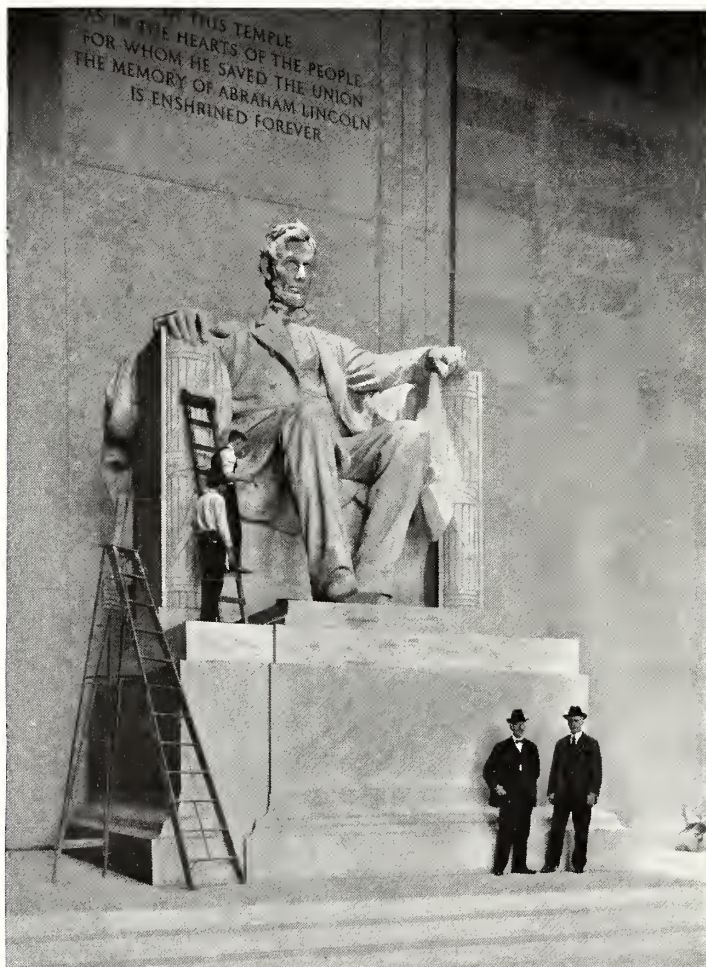
It was they who put this noble structure we celebrate to-day where it is.

They sought the judgment of John Hay, secretary and biographer of Lincoln, statesman and poet. He answered:

"The place of honor is on the main axis of the plan. Lincoln, of all Americans next to Washington, deserves this place of honor. He was of the immortals. You must not approach too close to the immortals. His monument should stand alone, remote from the common habitations of man, apart from the business and turmoil of the city—isolated, distinguished, and serene. Of all the sites, this one, near the Potomac, is most suited to the purpose."

THE IDEAL OF GREAT ARTISTS HAS FOUND EXPRESSION

And now, Mr. President, the ideal of these great American artists has found



Photograph by U. S. Signal Corps

THE LINCOLN STATUE

Standing before the colossal figure in the Memorial Building, while assistants put the finishing touches to the statue on the day before the dedication, are Henry Bacon, the architect, and Daniel Chester French, the sculptor. Mr. French is nearer the ladder.

expression in the memorial as you see it. It is a magnificent gem set in a lovely valley between the hills, commanding them by its isolation and its entrancing beauty, an emblem of the purity of the best period of the Greek art in the simple Doric, the culmination of the highest art of which America is capable, and therefore fit to commemorate a people's love for the Nation's savior and its great leader.

Here, on the banks of the Potomac, the boundary between the two sections whose conflict made the burden, passion, and tri-

umph of his life, it is peculiarly appropriate that it should stand.

MEMORIAL MARKS
RESTORATION OF
BROTHERLY LOVE

Visible in its distant beauty from the Capitol, whose great dome typifies the Union which he saved; seen in all its grandeur from Arlington, where lie the Nation's honored dead who fell in the conflict, Union and Confederate alike, it marks the restoration of the brotherly love of the two sections in this memorial of one who is as dear to the hearts of the South as to those of the North.

The Southerner knows that the greatest misfortune in all the trials of that section was the death of Lincoln. Had he lived, the consequences of the war would not have been as hard for them to bear, the wounds would have been more easily healed, the trying days of reconstruction would have been softened.

Rancor and resentment were no part of his nature. In all the bitterness of that conflict, tried as he was, no word fell from his lips which told of hatred, malice, or unforgiving soul.

Here is a shrine at which all can worship. Here an altar upon which the sacrifice was made in the cause of Liberty. Here a sacred religious refuge in which those who love country and love God can find inspiration and repose.

Mr. President, in the name of the Commission, I have the honor to deliver this Lincoln Memorial into your keeping.

THE CAPITOL, WONDER BUILDING OF THE WORLD

BY GILBERT GROSVENOR

Editor of the National Geographic Magazine

THE United States Capitol is the wonder building of the world.

Others there are which are larger, taller, older, or more ornate, though not more beautiful or impressive to the eyes of an American. There is none other wherein is exercised such tremendous power, which so completely enfolds the pages of a nation's history, where so many great men have hallowed its halls by their presence.

The humblest citizen may walk without formality to the center of its spacious Rotunda. Standing in the center and glancing south, if the door chances to open, he may see the Speaker of the House of Representatives in his chair; to the north some one is sure to open a door through which he may behold the Vice-President of the United States presiding in the Senate.

Should he stand there two minutes before noon he will notice members of the Supreme Court of the United States, led by the Chief Justice, crossing the corridor from their robing rooms to the Court Chamber.

Facing east, he may look out upon the portico where Presidents stand, at inauguration, to take the oath to uphold the Constitution, administered by the head of the court which sustains and interprets that charter.

Upon this single spot the citizen has seen his government. All the rest is but elaboration of its threefold parts.

In its early years the Capitol officially was the "Congress House"; and though its legislative activities still are most frequently discussed, every thinking visitor must be impressed by the part the Capitol now has in the three functions of the Federal Government.

BUILDING WAS BEGUN 131 YEARS AGO

Each voting citizen casts ballots that bear upon the laws made and construed in this building; his economic and legal life is profoundly affected by the legis-

lation enacted, interpreted, and sometimes signed here by the Executive.

The Capitol was built on a hill which L'Enfant described as a natural pedestal awaiting its monument. Overlooking the vast amphitheater formed by the enviroing hills of Maryland, which rim a gigantic open horseshoe whose base is the Potomac, it commands every landscape and gladdens ten thousand views of the city.

Its building began in 1792, eight years before the national government's effects were brought here from Philadelphia in a packet boat. Ever since, its construction has progressed; it is not completed yet. It seems to symbolize the evolution of our country, as well as the dignity and might of the nation. Through its vicissitudes of incompleteness, when its wings were linked by a wooden passageway; of rivalries between designer and architect; of burning; of crowding which made additions, and finally two annex offices necessary, it has grown to a unified and harmonious edifice. It is little short of marvelous that there are no "flat notes" in the frozen music of its architecture.

George Washington gave one more evidence of his prevision when he wrote, "It may be relied upon, it is the progress of that building that is to inspire or depress public confidence."

THE CAPITOL BASEMENT ONCE A BAKERY

During the darkest hours of the Civil War, while its basement did service as a military bakery, Lincoln insisted that there be no suspension of the building of its dome.

District volunteers, enrolled to defend their homes and the Capital, heard reports of plots to burn the flour mills in Georgetown. They instantly pressed into service every vehicle to be found on the streets or in stables, loaded them with flour, and all day there proceeded along Pennsylvania Avenue the most curious procession which ever traversed that



Official photograph by U. S. Army Air Service

FROM THE CAPITOL TO THE MEMORIAL

By consulting the Map of the Mall (page 576) the reader can identify in this picture practically all of the principal public buildings in the heart of Washington. The airplane conceals all of the Washington Monument except the very tip.



Official photograph by U. S. Army Air Service

A PARADE ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

It is along this thoroughfare that the Presidential Inaugural Parade passes from the Capitol to the White House, and over the historic route have marched the victorious armies of the republic, as well as many other imposing processions. Much of the land on the south side of the Avenue is to be occupied by public buildings eventually (see text, page 595). The towered structure is the home of the Post Office Department.



© Ernest L. Crandall

THE CAPITOL ON A RAINY NIGHT

Modern invention has contributed to esthetic beauty in a way that the Capitol's builders little dreamed. Flood lights playing from the roofs of the wings and from the grounds cast a diffused radiance about the dome which never seems more majestic than when it stands out against a dark sky. The light in the circular balcony aloft betokens a night session of Congress.



Photograph by Clifton Adams

SIGHT-SEERS CLIMBING AMERICA'S MOST HISTORIC PORTICO

Here Presidents take the oath of office (see page 608). The steps form a theater for the summer concerts of the U. S. Marine Band (see page 609). In the doorway are the beautiful Rogers bronze doors, which weigh 20,000 pounds (see page 635).

street of countless parades. The flour was stored safely in the Capitol's vast cellars and Washington's home baking habits were revolutionized. Tradition has it that French and Vienna loaves gained their American vogue from the U. S. Capitol bakery.

While bakers kneaded war loaves below, hammers were busy every working day on the giant dome above.

To-day the veriest layman pauses, as he climbs the steps, one for every day in the year, to its lofty platform, to admire the engineering skill which bolted, girded, clamped, and trussed the two mammoth metal shells that form the majestic inverted bowl. Aloft the mechanics are forgotten in the beauty of the panorama of the city, the river, and the Virginia hills beyond.

From that vantage-point the visitor

looks down upon the main axis of the city's artistic development, past the Grant Memorial, across the restful, green Mall, to the sky-piercing shaft erected to the memory of Washington, and thence to the imposing Lincoln Memorial, with the Amphitheater-crowned heights of Arlington in the background, and instinctively knows that here urban beauty and civic dignity approach their highest expression.

It is an awesome thought to walk through the Rotunda knowing that nearly 9,000,000 pounds of metal are hanging over one's head. There is no need for alarm. Only a terrific earthquake or the rust of ages can assail the fixity of this airily woven iron fabric. The Capitol's superintendent guards against the latter incursion by mixing 4,300 pounds of paint and employing 35 men for about three months when the dome needs a new coat.



© National Photo Company

THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT HARDING

No scene in American life is more impressive than the inauguration of a President of the United States. From every nation of the earth and every State in the Union come those who witness the assumption of the delegated power of more than a hundred million people by one who, in international affairs, is to be their voice and, in domestic matters, their Chief Magistrate. A voice-amplifying device enabled more than 125,000 persons to hear President Harding's inaugural address.

The bronze figure which surmounts the dome alone weighs 15,000 pounds and is $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as tall as an average man. It has been compared to an Indian, and mis-called the "Goddess of Liberty"; it is a statue of Freedom, typifying armed liberty by its helmet and breastplate. This representation seemed appropriate when it was put in place in 1863.

THE MOST HISTORIC HALL IN AMERICA

In the older portion of the Capitol is a room which holds more historic associa-

tions than any other chamber in America. An unwarranted phrase has made it popular to call Statuary Hall a chamber of artistic horrors. Such designation does injustice to the art and the history of the room where the House of Representatives met for 40 years and which now exemplifies a really fine memorial idea.

Here Lincoln, John Quincy Adams, Horace Greeley, and Andrew Johnson served in the same Congress. Here Henry Clay welcomed Lafayette, who replied in a speech said to have been



Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams

ON THE STEPS OF THE CAPITOL, LISTENING TO THE MARINE BAND CONCERT

To Italy we owe some of the finest art work in the Capitol, and from Italy came the nucleus of the famous Marine Band, whose concerts here and at the White House are among the many summer delights of Washington. In the statue of Columbus (upper right) it is said the artist faithfully reproduced a suit which is pointed out at Genoa as one which the discoverer wore.

written by Clay. Here John Marshall administered the oath of office to Madison and Monroe.

When, in 1825, the House balloted in this room for President, John Quincy Adams won over Andrew Jackson. The former, the only man to be elected to the House after being President, was stricken

with paralysis suddenly, in this chamber, after delivering an impassioned address; the latter, while President, narrowly escaped an assassin upon leaving this room, where he had attended the funeral of a congressional friend.

A bronze star marks the location of Adams' desk. The star happens also to



© National Photo Company

ONE OF THE CLOCKS IN THE CAPITOL

This clock with its surmounting figure, emblematic of the Flight of Time, is regarded as one of the finest art works in the Capitol. The Genius of History stands in a winged chariot representing Progress, and a wheel of the chariot forms the clock dial. It takes much of two men's time to wind and regulate nearly 300 clocks in the Capitol group of buildings, in addition to which there are many electrically controlled timepieces.

denote a spot where one may hear the whisper of a friend who stands in the corresponding position on the opposite side of the hall (see illustration, page 611). Move away from the spot and the speaker's voice fails to carry, even when he speaks loudly.

Closed to visitors now is the narrow gallery of the Old House, reached by dark, tortuous steps, worn deep by the tread of many feet. In this gallery Dickens gleaned notes for his comments on America's Congress. He called Washington "a city of magnificent intentions."

Close your eyes and see John Randolph

stalk in, with squirrel cap and homespun suit, white boots and jingling spurs; he has just galloped through muddy streets from Georgetown. Throwing cap and coat to his desk, he drinks a glass of porter handed him by an attendant and cuts in on any debate, in thin, querulous, piping voice. Here another type of orator, Edward Everett, just out of the pulpit, charmed his hearers by graceful phrase and gracious personality.

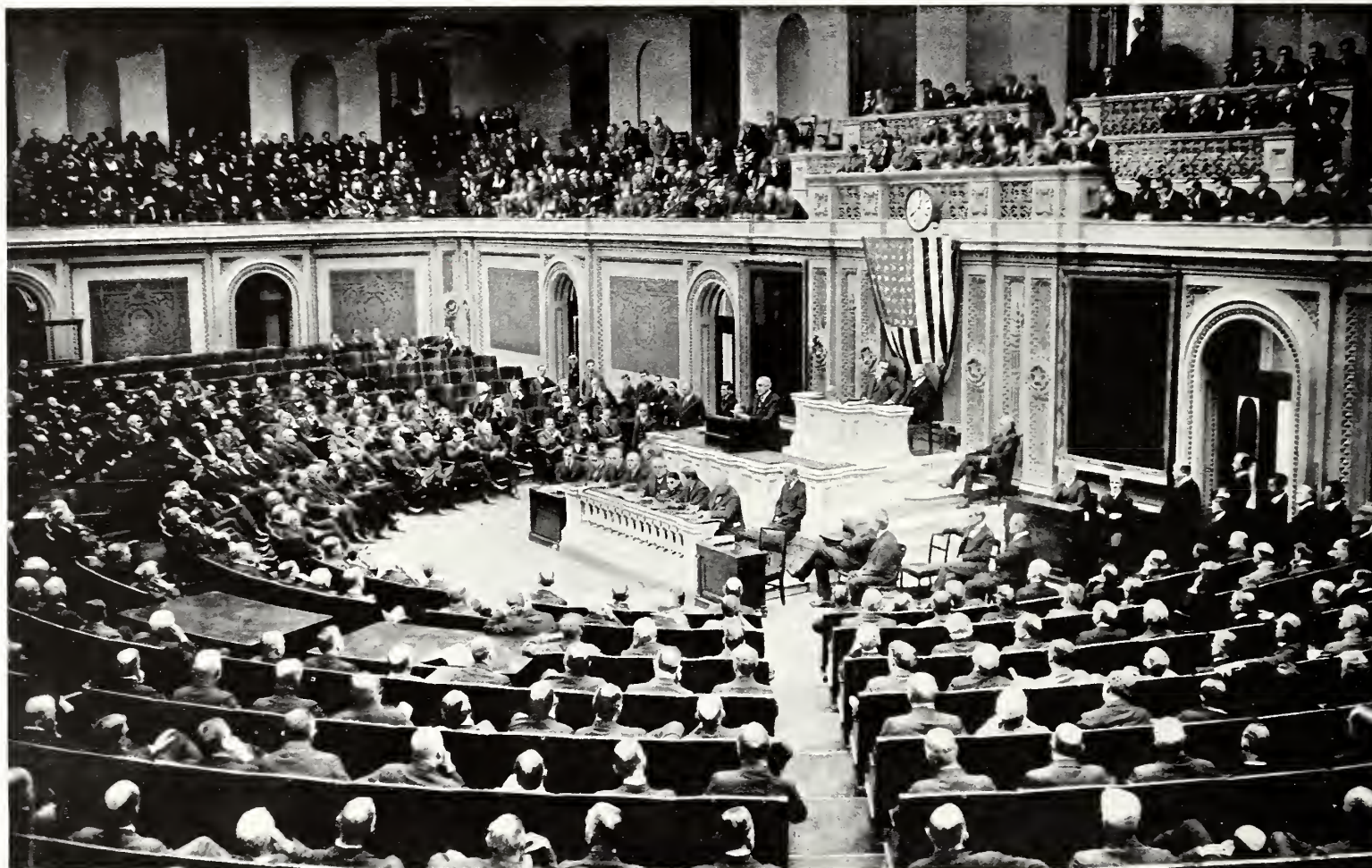
For some years religious services were held in the old Hall of Representatives on Sunday afternoons; Lincoln attended them during the war period, when the



Photograph by Charles Martin

A GROUP OF SIGHT-SEERS TESTING THE PECULIAR ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES OF THE
"WHISPERING GALLERY" IN THE CAPITOL

The man standing at the left of the picture is a guide, who is whispering. As long as he stands on that particular flagstone, his whisper is audible to the group of people at the right; if he moves his position a few inches, he cannot be heard (see page 610). Each State in the Union has the privilege of placing statues of two of its distinguished citizens in this hall of fame (see text, page 616).



© Harris and Ewing

THE PRESIDENT ADDRESSING A JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS

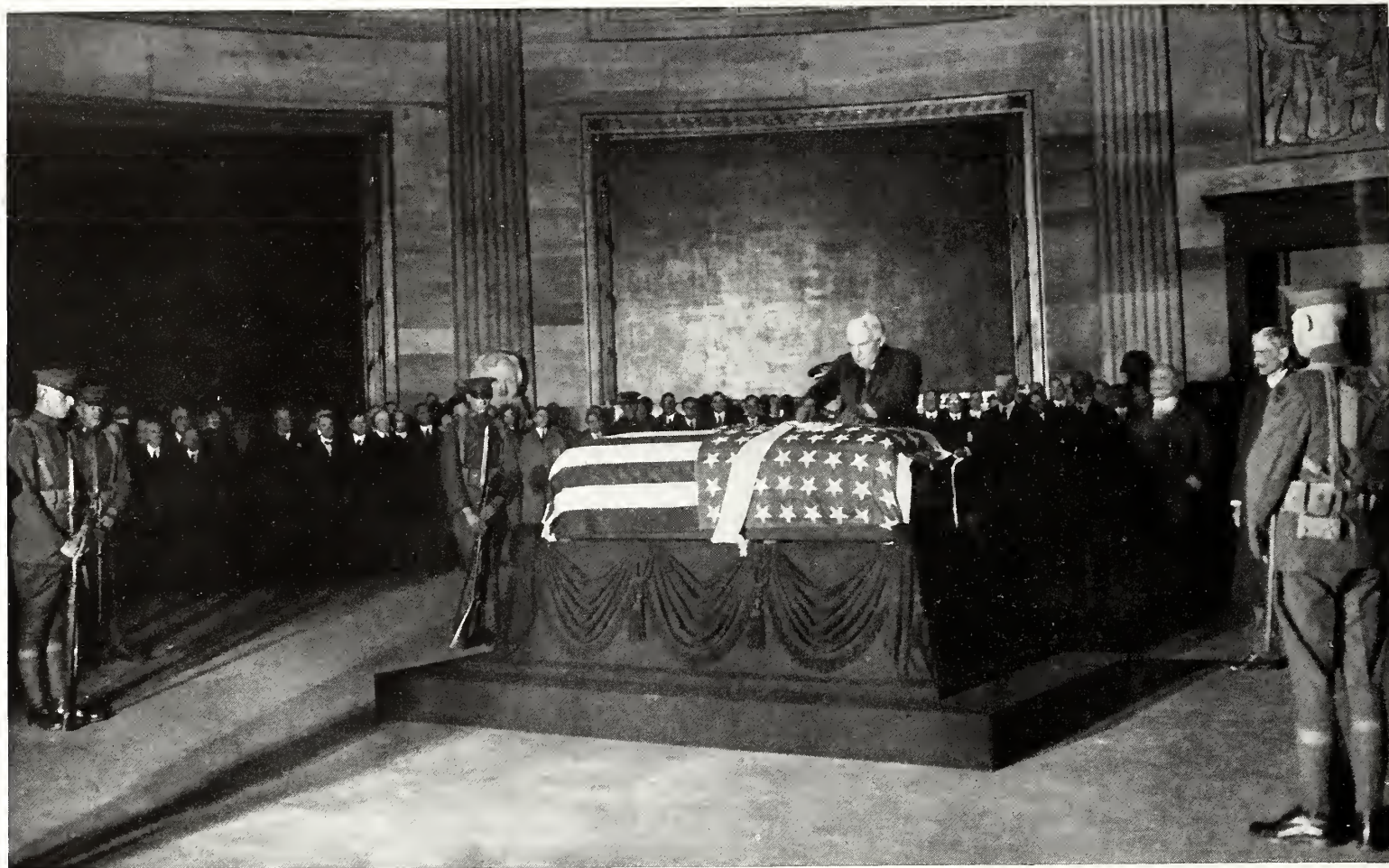
Sitting beneath the clock behind the President, who is standing, are the Vice-President (at the left) and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Frederick H. Gillett. In these latter times, when the House and Senate have such stringent rules against the use of their respective chambers for any other than congressional purposes, it is interesting to recall that in Jefferson's day the former chamber of the House, now Statuary Hall, was used on Sunday as a place of worship. When Thomas Brackett Reed became Speaker of the House he was shocked to find one end of the Capitol cluttered with small shops, souvenir stores, and peddlers. He promptly drove them out.



© Harris and Ewing

VICE-PRESIDENT COOLIDGE AND THE SENATE PAGES ON THE STEPS OF THE CAPITOL

Many a boy has come to Washington as a page in the Senate or House and later in life returned as a Senator or Representative. Mr. Coolidge and his predecessor, Mr. Marshall, have been the especial friends of these virile youngsters.



© Underwood and Underwood

PRESIDENT HARDING PLACING AN EMBLEM OF THE STATES ON THE CASKET OF AMERICA'S UNKNOWN SOLDIER

This unnamed hero, brought home from France, was honored as were our martyred Presidents—Lincoln, Garfield, and McKinley. His body lay in state in the Rotunda of the Capitol while tens of thousands passed in procession to pay a last tribute of respect and gratitude (see also pages 588 and 615, and Color Plate V).



Official photograph by U. S. Army Air Service

ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY AND THE AMPHITHEATER, WHERE THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER IS BURIED (SEE ALSO PAGE 588)

The tomb is on the marble terrace in front (at the right) of the Amphitheater. Behind the Amphitheater, to the left, rises the *Maine* Memorial. This photograph was made on April 6, 1922, during the unveiling of the National Geographic Society's memorial (indicated by an arrow) to Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary, on the 13th anniversary of the discovery of the North Pole.

hall was crowded because many churches had been converted into barracks. The room was also used at times, many years ago, by classes of Columbian College, now a part of George Washington University, when a statesman would address the students on some phase of political economy.

The floor of this room was raised to its present level when the hall was converted into an American Westminster Abbey. Tradition has it that the lower level of the old floor led to the popular designation of the House of Representatives as the "Lower House."

CONVERTED INTO STATUARY HALL

When the old hall was deserted for the new, a law was enacted, in 1864, providing that the States could use it as a place to do national honor to the memory of their sons and daughters renowned for civil and military service, each State being entitled to place two statues here.

Rhode Island was first to respond. It sent statues of America's pioneer Baptist, Roger Williams, and the militant General Greene. Pennsylvania also sent a clergyman, Muhlenberg, shown in the act of throwing off his ministerial robes and displaying a sword beneath, and exhorting his congregation to remember that there is a time to fight as well as a time to pray. Pennsylvania also honors Robert Fulton and Florida, John Gorrie, for devising the ice machine; for the rest the genius of science and invention is neglected. No poet and few pioneers have yet been memorialized. Frances E. Willard is the only woman so far honored. Oklahoma sent the statue of an Indian Chief, Sequoyah.

Some of the figures recall stirring stories of our school days. There is John Stark, who vowed a victory or his wife a widow. There is Ethan Allen, who is reputed to have demanded surrender in "the name of Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

Twenty-nine States thus far have responded to the invitation to honor their distinguished dead and twenty-one of these have selected both representatives. Some of the States have postponed their selections.

A complete list follows:

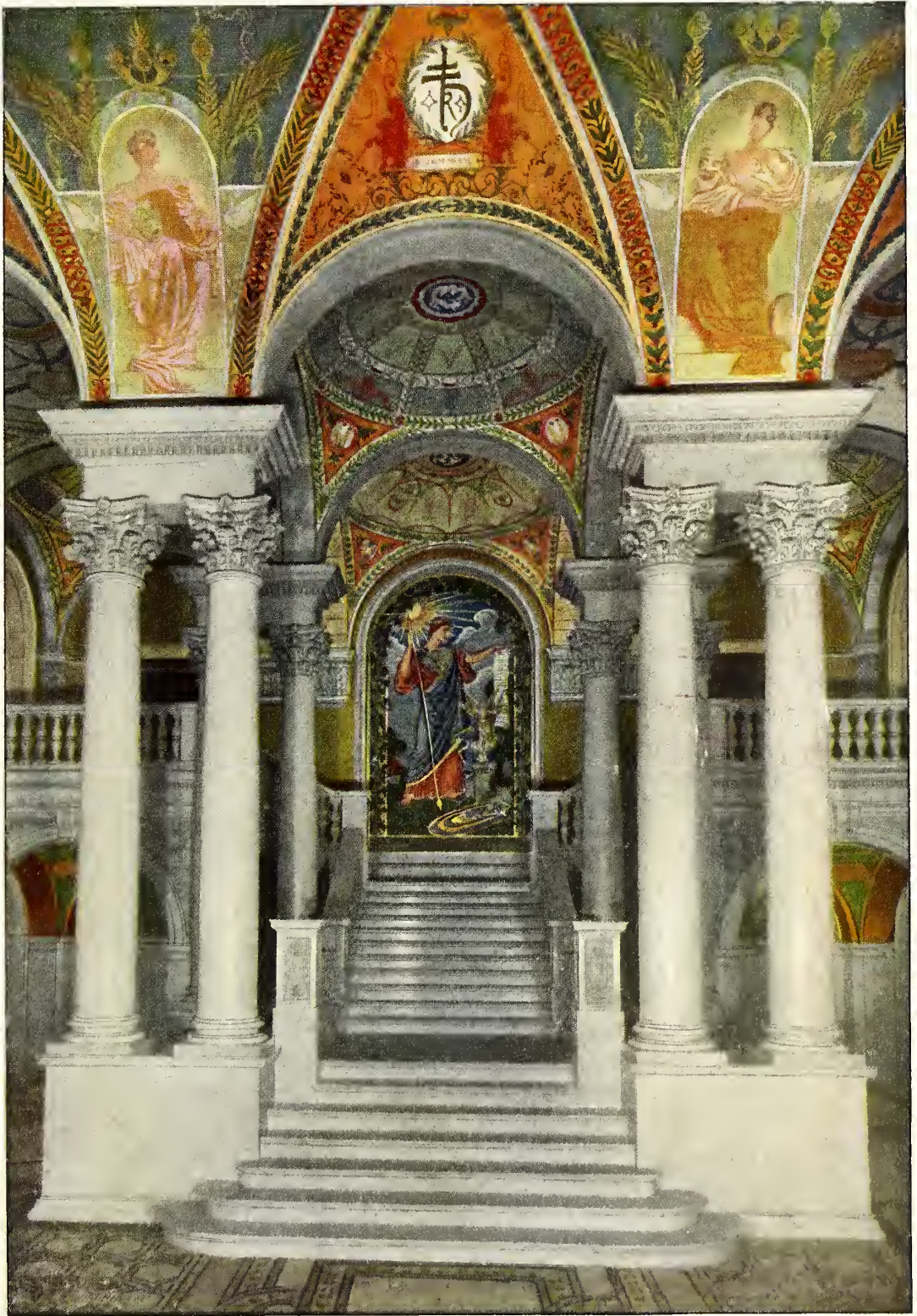
Alabama: J. L. M. Curry; *Arkansas:* James P. Clarke and Uriah M. Rose; *Connecticut:* Roger Sherman and Jonathan Trumbull; *Florida:* John Gorrie and Kirby Smith; *Idaho:* George L. Shoup; *Illinois:* James Shields and Frances E. Willard; *Indiana:* Lew Wallace and Oliver P. Morton; *Iowa:* James Harlan and S. J. Kirkwood; *Kansas:* George W. Glick and John J. Ingalls; *Maine:* William King; *Maryland:* Charles Carroll and John Hanson; *Massachusetts:* Samuel Adams and John Winthrop; *Michigan:* Lewis Cass and Zachariah Chandler; *Minnesota:* Henry M. Rice; *Missouri:* Thomas H. Benton and Francis P. Blair; *New Hampshire:* John Stark and Daniel Webster; *New Jersey:* Richard Stockton and Philip Kearny; *New York:* Robert R. Livingston and George Clinton; *North Carolina:* Zebulon B. Vance; *Ohio:* James A. Garfield and William Allen; *Oklahoma:* Sequoyah; *Pennsylvania:* J. P. G. Muhlenberg and Robert Fulton; *Rhode Island:* Nathanael Greene and Roger Williams; *South Carolina:* John C. Calhoun; *Texas:* Stephen F. Austin and Samuel Houston; *Vermont:* Ethan Allen and Jacob Collamer; *Virginia:* George Washington and Robert E. Lee; *West Virginia:* John E. Kenna and Francis H. Pierpont; *Wisconsin:* James Marquette.

STATUES "BOWED" AT NIGHT

One other room in the Capitol, that now occupied by the U. S. Supreme Court, might challenge the claim of Statuary Hall to preëminence in long historic association.

Of this Supreme Court room a tale is told which ranks as one of the most charming chapters of the copious lore of the Capitol. Around the chamber are busts of the Chief Justices since the time of John Jay.

For some years it was exceedingly difficult to get any of the darker-hued employees of the Capitol to go into this room after nightfall. They shunned it as they would a cemetery. They said it was haunted. They knew it was haunted because the statues of these jurists bowed their heads when any one entered the room after sun down!



©

Autochrome by Charles Martin

THE MOSAIC OF MINERVA AT THE HEAD OF THE MAIN MARBLE STAIR OF
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

This picture in stone of the Goddess of Wisdom by Elihu Vedder is a symbol of the enduring treasures of man's research and imagination. The crystallized thoughts of all the ages are contained in this great library's more than three million books and prints. The mural decorations of the building are among the finest in the New World.

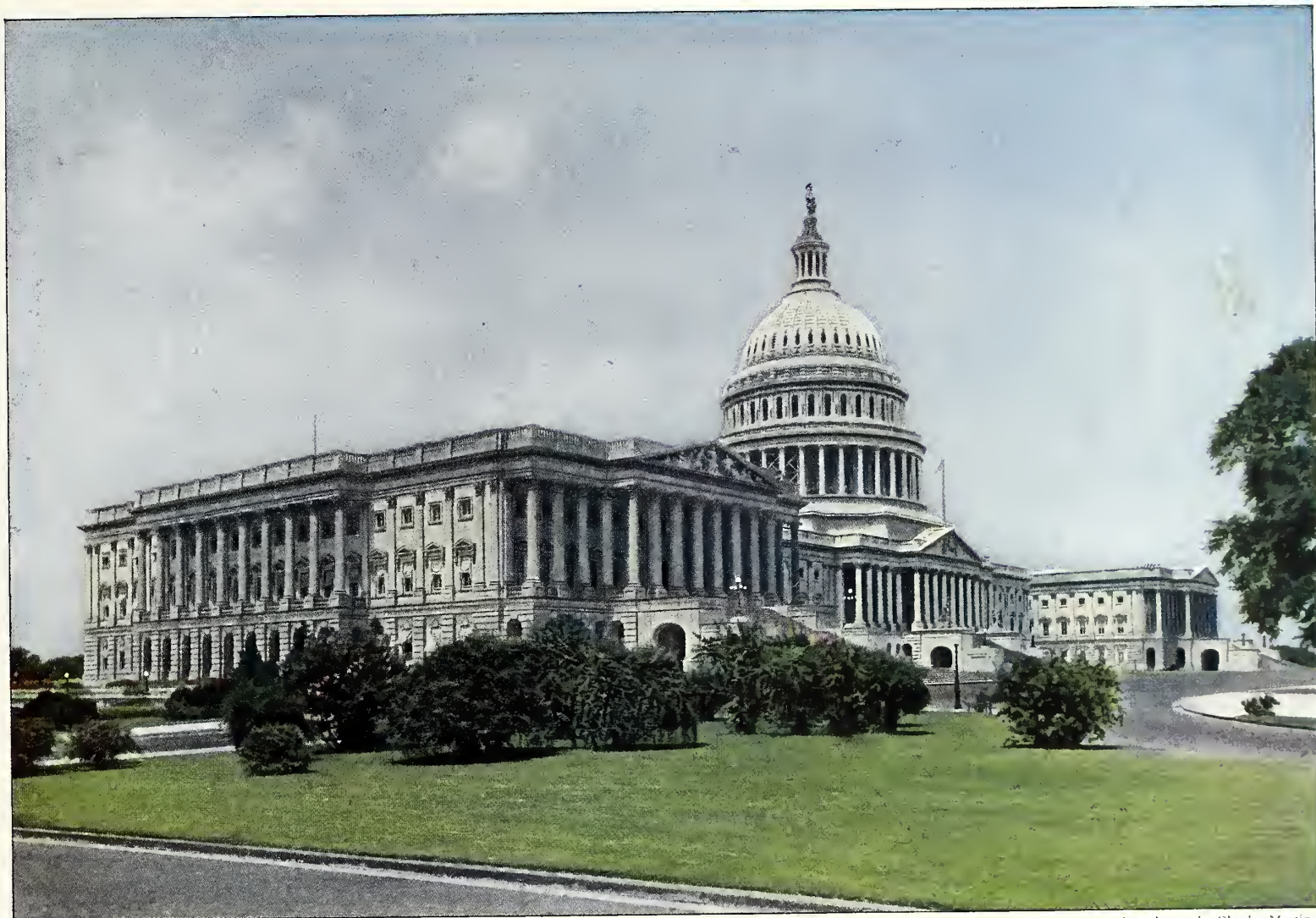


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Autochrome by Charles Martin

THE HOME OF THE PRESIDENT

In this, the official residence of the Chief Executive of the United States, there is no suggestion of the pretentiousness of a palace. The architecture of the White House reflects the dignity, the simplicity, and the stability of a Government of the People, by the People, for the People.



Autochrome by Charles Martin

THE MOST MAJESTIC BUILDING OF THE NEW WORLD

No visitor to Washington can stand beneath the shadow of the great dome of the United States Capitol without being imbued with a feeling of awe and a sense of the responsibility of citizenship. This noble pile of marble and masonry is truly the place of the Seats of the Mighty, for within its halls are made the laws of the Nation and within one of its chambers sits the Supreme Court which interprets them.

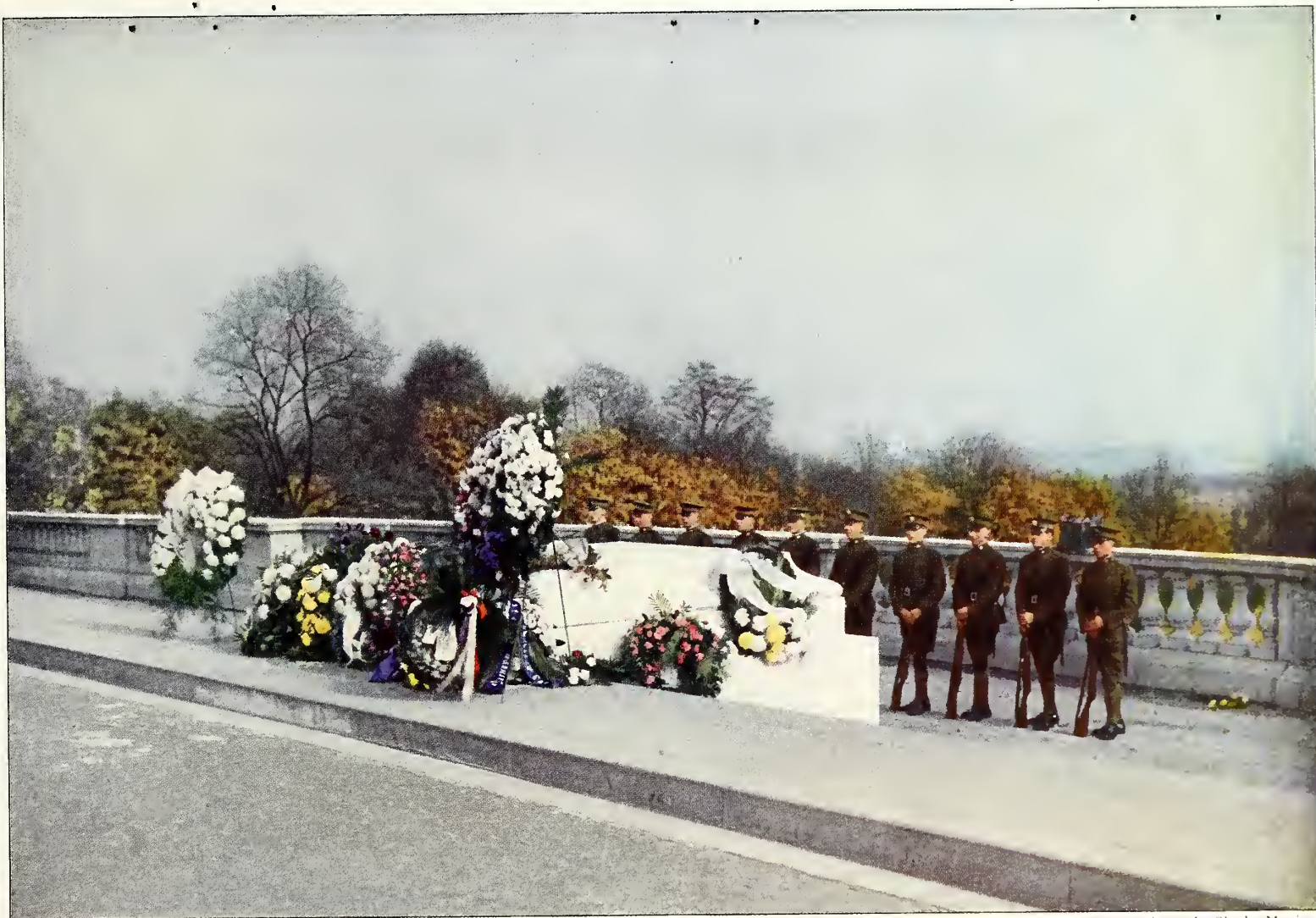


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Autochrome by Charles Martin

A GLIMPSE OF WASHINGTON FROM ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY

Looking across the Potomac one sees the Lincoln Memorial, the Washington Monument, and the United States Capitol as the dominating features of the Mall.



Autochrome by Charles Martin

THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

Within this massive uninscribed sarcophagus rests an unknown soldier, a hero of the World War. The Republic has bestowed upon him its most cherished decoration for valor, the Congressional Medal, and all the major nations associated with America in the great Enterprise for Liberty have similarly honored his memory and the memory of the thousands of his comrades who laid down their lives on the Field of Honor. The Grave of the Unknown Soldier is on the terrace of the Arlington Amphitheater, facing the rising sun and looking toward the Capital. Dimly discernible in the background are the Lincoln Memorial and Washington Monument.

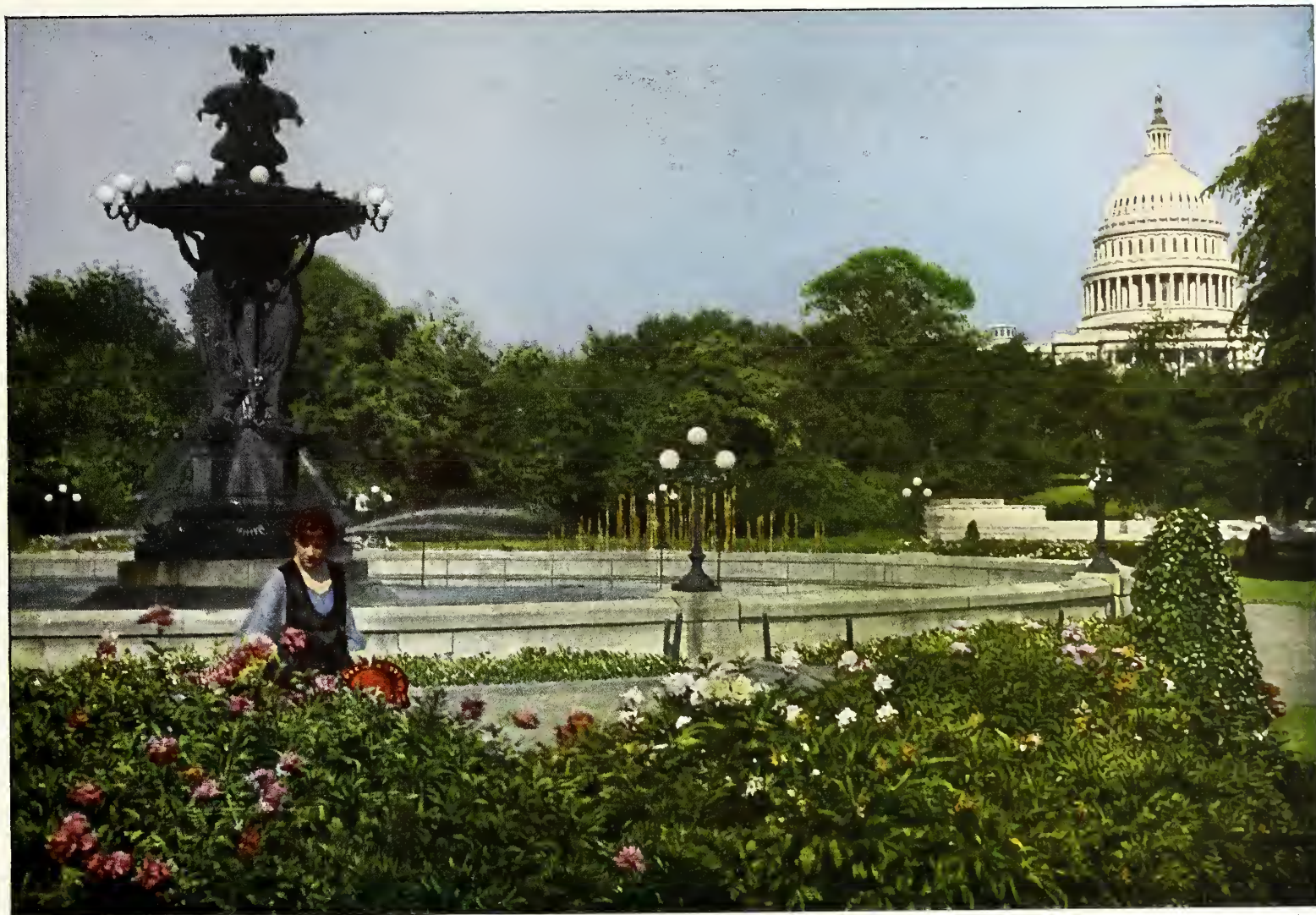


©

THE NATION'S TRIBUTE TO GRANT

Autochrome by Charles Martin

Those upon whom rests the responsibility for the selection of sites for memorials that beautify the National Capital and epitomize the people's gratitude to their glorious dead placed this equestrian statue of General Grant at the eastern end of the Mall, at the foot of Capitol Hill. To the west, in the center of the Mall, is the Washington Monument, and beyond it, on the banks of the Potomac, the Memorial to Lincoln. Thus does the monument to the Founder of the Republic rise between those of its two great preservers.



©

MIDSUMMER IN WASHINGTON'S BOTANICAL GARDENS

Autochrome by Charles Martin

The builders of few World Capitals have given as much thought to the tranquil beauties of Nature as have those who planned and have made Washington. Every broad vista is interrupted at intervals by squares and circles in which bloom many flowers beneath a canopy of trees brought from all parts of the world. The Botanical Gardens occupy the eastern end of the Mall. At the right is a part of the pedestal of the Grant Statue (see preceding illustration).



©

Autochrome by Charles Martin

A MONUMENT TO A HEALER OF HUMAN ILLS

Facing a bronze statue of Daniel Webster, across Scott Circle and Sixteenth Street, one of Washington's most magnificent residential thoroughfares, is this colorful memorial to Samuel Christian Friedrich Hahnemann.

WASHINGTON, THE PRIDE OF THE NATION



Autochrome by Charles Martin

THE PATIO OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

In the center of the building known as the American Peace Palace is this indoor tropical garden with its Aztec fountain in whose basin glints of the goldfish may be seen. Here the visitor finds growing in luxuriant profusion the fruits and flowers of our neighbor republics to the South.



©

A NATURAL PEDESTAL WITH ITS MONUMENT

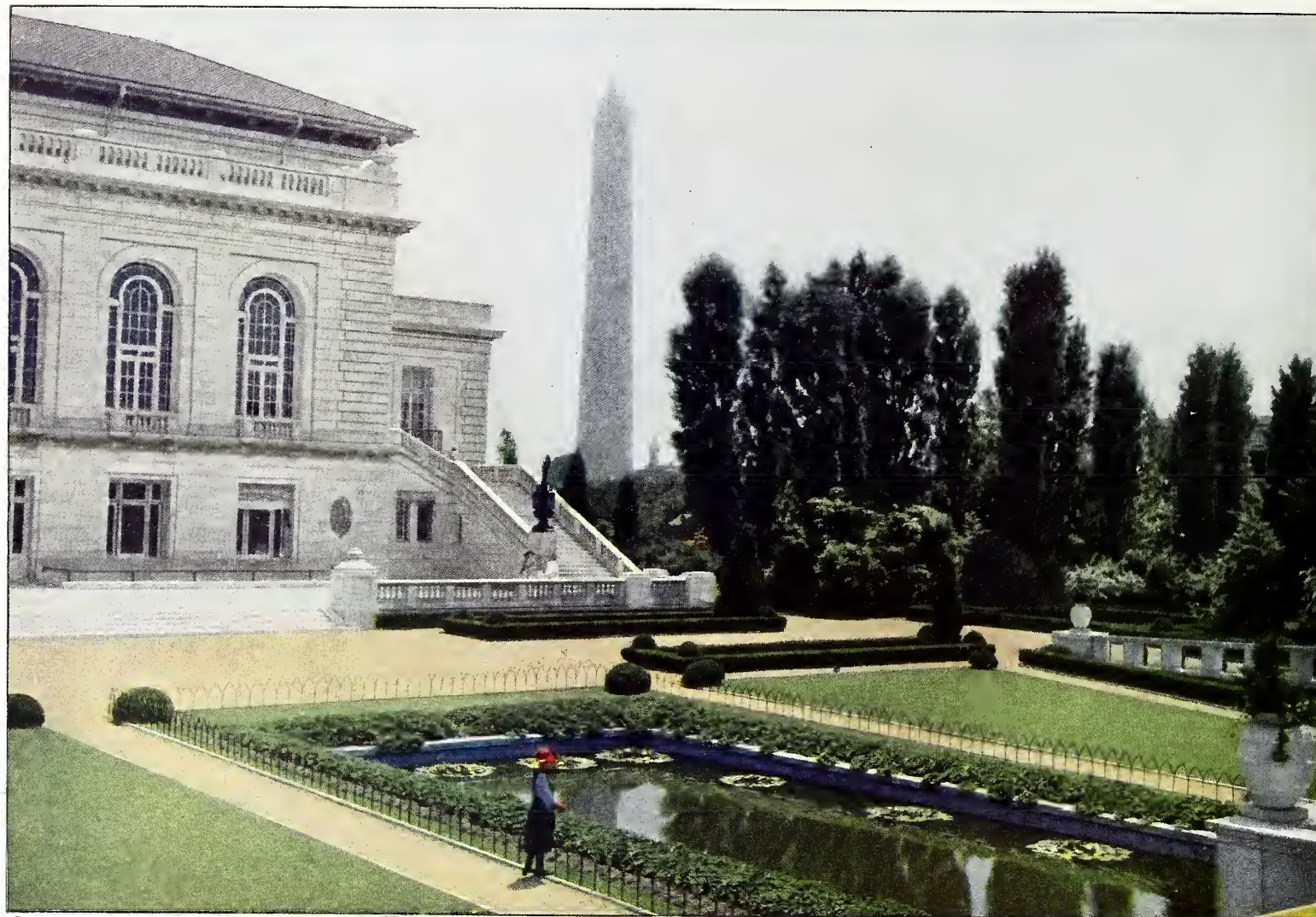
Autochrome by Charles Martin

When L'Enfant wrote of the proposed site of the Capitol, he described it as "a pedestal awaiting its monument." One who beholds the commanding situation of the Capitol today feels that L'Enfant was as happy in his phrases as in his engineering.



Autochrome by Charles Martin

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A GLIMPSE OF THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT FROM THE GARDENS OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

Autochrome by Charles Martin



Autochrome by Charles Martin

A GOD OF PREHISTORIC AMERICA SURVEYS THE PASSING CENTURIES IN THE PAN AMERICAN GARDENS



©

Autochrome by Charles Martin

ROCK CREEK PARK IN AUTUMN

Sylvan scenes, winding bridle paths, many miles of roadway, and the laughing waters of the stream from which it derives its name have made this playground famous throughout America.



©

THE PEACOCK ROOM IN THE FREER GALLERY OF ART

Autochrome by Charles Martin

This room was designed and decorated by James McNeill Whistler as a part of the house built for a London shipping magnate. It was brought to America and set up as a part of the magnificent Whistler exhibit bequeathed to the United States Government by Charles L. Freer, as a part of the National Gallery of Art at Washington.



©

THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL AND ITS PLAZA

Autochrome by Charles Martin

It is in this great edifice that "We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity," are, through our representatives in Congress, working out the destiny of the Nation.

One day an employee in the office of the Clerk of the Court was detained by his work until late in the evening. Entering the room where the court sits to get some papers, he was astounded to see the ghostly figures slowly swaying back and forth!

Investigation disclosed that a suspended light outside was swung by a breeze, and the play of the shadows gave the statues the semblance of bowing, as they were reported to have done.

To every American this room is haunted—haunted by memories of Clay, Calhoun, and Webster, giants of the days when the Senate met here. These walls heard Webster's immortal reply to Hayne, Jefferson's second inaugural, and Clay's two farewell addresses.

Here was confirmed the treaty with Napoleon by which this country acquired the territory included in the Louisiana Purchase. Here was proclaimed the Monroe Doctrine. Here, too, sat the Electoral Commission that may have averted a civil war over the succession to the Presidency, declaring Hayes elected by a majority of one vote.

The Senate began sitting in this chamber immediately upon the transfer of the government in 1800; for a time the House occupied a room in this wing; later it was housed in a temporary brick building about where Statuary Hall now stands, appropriately known as "the oven," both from its shape and its summer temperature.

Since 1860 the Supreme Court has sat here and, within our own time, an historic precedent was set with the induction of a former President, William Howard Taft, as Chief Justice of the United States.

AN EMPTY TOMB UNDER THE ROTUNDA

Under the Rotunda is a chamber, now bare, circled by severe Doric columns, and beneath the center—an empty tomb.

Congress requested that Washington's remains be removed from Mount Vernon to this sepulcher, which was to have been a national shrine, where all would pause in reverence as they passed. The owners of Mount Vernon, mindful of Washington's wish to be buried on his estate, would not permit the removal of his body; and future generations are grateful that they acted as they did.

The resting place he chose in life, on the green rounded knoll overlooking his well-loved Potomac, seems now a fitter resting place than this rather cramped crypt (see page 650).

The nation ever will be grateful, also, to the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association for buying Washington's home, saving it from further dilapidation, restoring it, and maintaining it for the American people.

The crypt, located on the ground floor of the Capitol, is in the center of a corridor which runs the length of the Capitol, almost 750 feet, thus forming what is reputed to be the longest passageway of any public building in the world.

MANY SHOPS BELOW THE GROUND FLOOR

Below the ground floor is a part of the Capitol closed to visitors, honeycombed with shops, stores, ducts, and corridors, which best tells the magnitude of the task of operating the building.

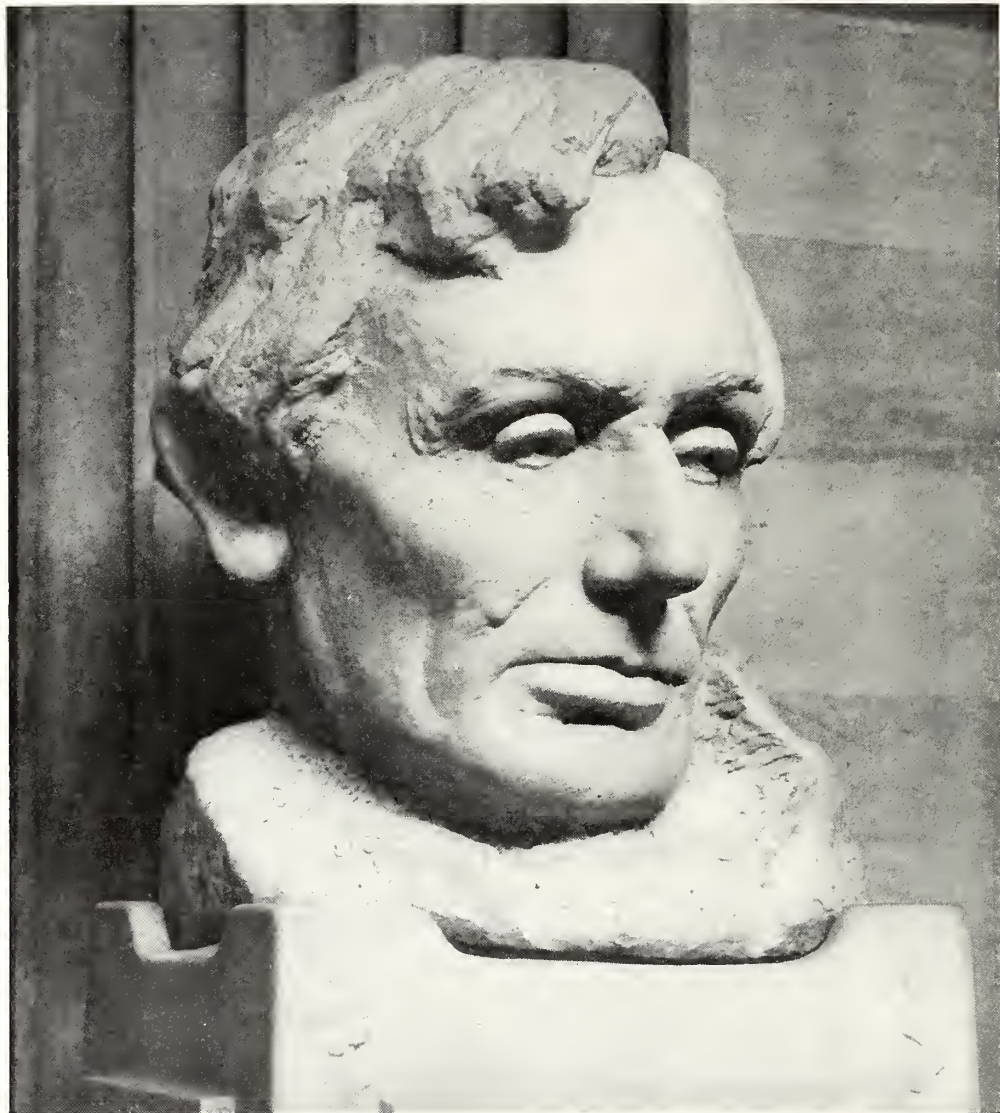
One corridor is like a busy street of Tunis, in that it is shut off from the light of day, though its activities are far more modern. There is a machine shop, a plumbers' shop, a carpenter shop with lathes and sawing-machines, and a paint shop. Here are supply-rooms where workmen may requisition a tack or a wash-basin.

An array of electrical equipment is kept on hand to replace parts of motors, fans, lights, and the voice amplifier in the House. A gardener has tools to care for some 225 kinds of trees planted in the Capitol grounds, for these 58 acres form a veritable arboretum, with tree specimens from China, Persia, Japan, and the Caucasus.

A power plant five blocks away furnishes current for the Capitol. This power runs 49 elevators and lifts, and lights 49,750 electric bulbs in the Capitol group, runs a dish-washing machine, operates potato-peelers, and reduces ice-box temperatures. Even pencil-sharpeners have been motorized!

NO REGISTERS OR RADIATORS TO HEAT THE HOUSE

A single 14-inch pipe conveys steam from the plant to the House Office Building, then to the Capitol and Library, and to the Senate Office Building.



Photograph by Charles Martin

HIS LIKENESS STANDS WHERE HE LAY IN STATE

Having been presented by an individual, not by a State, this impressive head of Lincoln, by Gutzon Borglum, appropriately rests in the Rotunda under the dome upon which he would not allow work to cease for a single day during the darkest hours of the Civil War. The marble figure can be recognized over the left shoulder of one of the men on guard at the casket of the Unknown Soldier, page 614.

An inquiring person who stands in the spacious hall of the House of Representatives must wonder where the light and heat come from. Neither electric lights, radiators, nor registers are visible. Thereby hangs one of the most fascinating mechanical stories of the Capitol.

Members of the House and the scurrying pages literally are walking on air anywhere they tread on the main floor of the

House, for beneath them is an air chamber from 3 to 5 feet deep. Over their heads is another chamber, where thousands of electric bulbs diffuse a soft light through the ceiling panels of glass, and from this upper chamber constantly is being pumped the vitiated air which arises from the chamber.

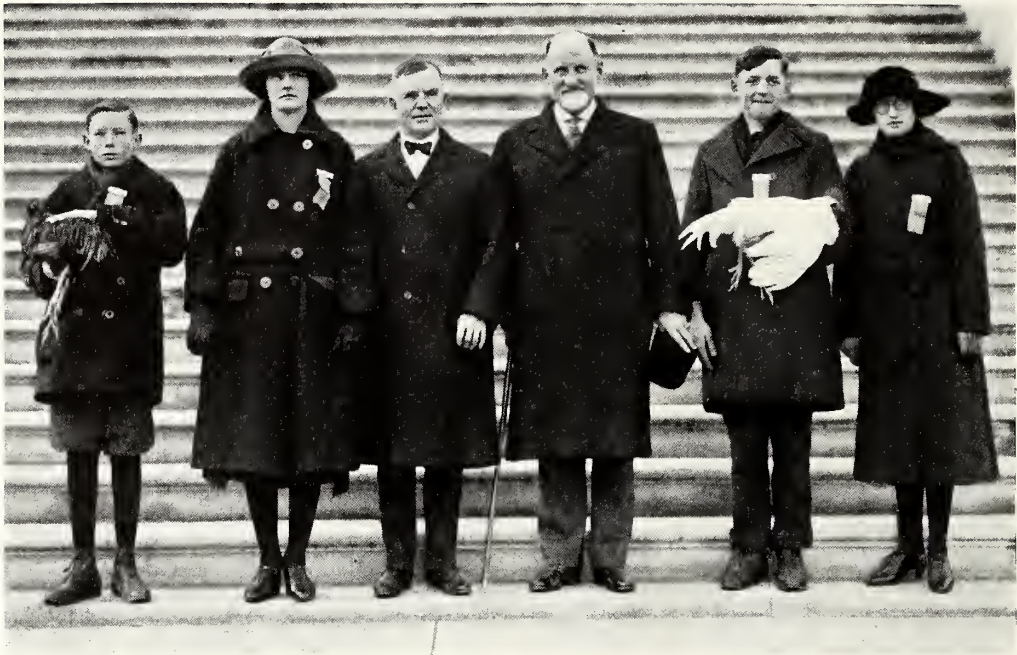
To trace this story, one needs go into the "hold" of the Capitol, far beneath



Photograph by Charles Martin

THE ROGERS BRONZE DOORS OF THE ROTUNDA

These doors were formerly hung at an entrance to Statuary Hall, but the crowds which paused to admire their exquisite workmanship obstructed the corridor. The eight panels depict scenes from the life of Columbus. One of them shows the explorer in chains, which he continued to wear after boarding the vessel that was taking him back to Spain "as a memento of the gratitude of princes." A vandal has stolen the chains and the extended hand is worn by many visitors who observe a ritual of "shaking hands with Columbus."



© National Photo Company

A GROUP OF PROUD PILGRIMS ON THE STEPS OF THE CAPITOL

Tens of thousands of Americans take a short course in patriotism and government annually by making a pilgrimage to Washington; but none of them get more of happiness and inspiration out of it than the members of the boys' and girls' clubs of the rural high schools. The boys and girls in this picture hail from the parishes of Louisiana and won a national poultry-judging contest. They are seeing Washington under the guidance of one of their Senators and the Secretary of Agriculture.

the offices and public corridors. Here sits an engineer, who can ascertain the temperature of any part of the building by consulting a device originally developed to determine temperatures in deep-sea soundings.

From the west terraces great ducts afford inlets for streams of fresh air. Huge motors operate metal fans, twelve feet in diameter, which drive this air through about 10,000 feet of steam coils to provide the heat for the chamber of the House.

This heated air passes through a duct, really a passageway wide enough for two men to walk abreast and in many parts twice a man's height. A condenser maintains proper humidity; on its upward way the air passes an ozonator, where electrical discharges accomplish the effect of lightning during a summer shower.

Finally this shaft reaches the chamber which extends under the entire floor space of the House. There it diffuses and sweeps up without drafts through

scores of vents in the vertical parts of the steps of the tiers of seats. It also escapes through inconspicuous brackets close to the floors, along the walls of the room.

THE COAT OF ARMS OF EACH STATE IN CEILING PANELS

The glass panels which form the House ceiling, each with the coat of arms of a State, seem to be set solid in the woodwork; in reality rows at each end are raised about three inches above the frames, and through the many vents thus afforded the heated air escapes. The air chamber above is twelve feet high in the center, beneath a glass peak roof. Other motors propel huge metal fans which pump out this foul air as it rises.

Thus streams of pure air, heated to about 70 degrees, continuously flow into the hall and seep out again. The fans below have six speeds, and when the hall is crowded, as it always is when the President addresses Congress and during important debates, the motors are thrown



Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams

THE CAPITOL IN WINTER

Three stages in the Capitol's building, representing three epochs in American history, are discernible in this picture. The Statue of Freedom, which crowns the dome, was put in place during the Civil War; the narrow part here shown was burned during the War of 1812 and afterward restored; the cornerstone of the House wing, to the right, was laid in 1851, with Daniel Webster as the orator.

into "high" and the whole process is greatly accelerated. Not a sound or sight of this mechanism mars the dignity of the House proceedings.

Essentially the same method is employed in the Senate. Smaller coils are near committee rooms and other offices. In his subterranean office the engineer may scan, by his recording device, the

temperature of the outdoor air as it pours into the great duct, he may determine whether it is heated enough by the time it reaches various parts of the building, and he regulates his coils accordingly.

This pumping goes on winter and summer alike; for the problems of heating and ventilation are allied. Substitution of ice for the steam coils has been tried



Photograph by Clifton Adams

AN EASTER MONDAY EGG-ROLLING THRON IN THE WHITE HOUSE GROUNDS

in summer, but the volume and speed of the air is so great that a reasonable amount of ice has little effect upon the temperature.

The Capitol, the Library of Congress, and the House and Senate Office Buildings are parts of the Capitol unit. The Library, one of the world's most beautiful structures, is not a public library; it was designed to be just what its name implies, the working library for members of Congress.

Subways connect the Capitol with its two massive office buildings; that to the Senate has an electric conveyance, Washington's only subway. Members of the House must walk, because their larger numbers might entail traffic jams were provision made to haul them. An electric conveyer, in a tunnel, delivers to the Capitol books ordered by members from the Library of Congress.

A SCENE TO INSPIRE PATRIOTISM

One pauses on the steps of the main portico of the Capitol, immediately back of the point where more than a score of America's Presidents have taken the oath of office before assembled multitudes, to

behold this greatest legislative group in the world, the Senate and House Office Buildings to his left and right respectively and the Library of Congress in front of him.

The scene enkindles patriotism and awakens in every citizen a sense of his exalted responsibility to his forebears who founded the republic and to the future generations whose privilege of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness is in large measure dependent upon what he does to-day to safeguard and uphold the nation's institutions.

Amid the glamor of history, some are prone to discount the achievements of the present and the abilities of those to whom have been entrusted the duties of law-making and law-administering. But the student of the past knows that the wail of the "decadence of the times" is one which has gone forth in every age.

The men of to-day who are making the history of America will, in turn, have their meed of recognition, and in some future time their effigies in bronze and marble will be placed in Statuary Hall as comrades in glory with the Founders and Preservers of the Republic.



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Suburbs of Washington, D. C.

James E. Ament, Ph.D., LL.D., President

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The Odeon (Theater)



Scene from "Prunella"



Approach to the Villa



MAP OF WASHINGTON

Showing Streets, Main Thoroughfares,
Principle Buildings, Points of Interest
with visiting hours and temporary
U. S. Government buildings.
Bus and Trolley Routes are done
by streets on reverse side of map.

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Car and Bus

CAR ROUTES

Rosslyn-Benning Line

ROUTE 10: W—Rosslyn. E—Kenilworth or Benning. Route 10 operates from Rosslyn, via Key Bridge, M St., Pennsylvania Ave., New York Ave., Massachusetts Ave., H St., Benning Road, N. E., and Kenilworth Ave. to Eastern Ave. Return over same route.

ROUTE 12: W—15th St. and New York Ave., E—District Line. Route 12 operates from 15th St. and New York Ave., N. W., over New York Ave., Massachusetts Ave., H St., Benning Road, N. E., Kenilworth Ave., Deane Ave. and Dix St. to District Line near 63rd St., N. E. (Seat Pleasant). Return over same route.

Cabin John Line

ROUTE 20: W—Cabin John, Potomac Heights or Washington Circle, E—Union Station. Route 20 operates from Cabin John to 36th and Prospect Sts., N. W., over private right of way. East of 36th St. via Prospect St., 35th St., O St., Wisconsin Ave., M St., Pennsylvania Ave., 15th St., Pennsylvania Ave., 1st St., C St., and 1st St., N. E., to Union Station. Return over same route to Wisconsin Ave. and P St., then via P St., 36th St., and private right of way to Cabin John.

Tenleytown-Pennsylvania Ave. Line

ROUTE 30: W—Friendship Heights, E—17th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., S. E. Route 30 operates from Wisconsin Ave. and the District Line via Wisconsin Ave., N. W., M St., Pennsylvania Ave., 15th St., Pennsylvania Ave., 7th St., N. W., Independence Ave. and Pennsylvania Ave., S. E., to 17th St. Return over same route.

Mt. Pleasant Line

ROUTE 40: W—Mt. Pleasant, E—Lincoln Park or 2nd and Indiana Ave., N. W. Route 40 operates from Lamont and Mt. Pleasant Sts., N. W., via Mt. Pleasant St., Columbia Road, Connecticut Ave., 17th St., H St., 14th St., F St., 5th St., D St., Indiana Ave., C St., 1st St., N. E., and East Capitol St. to 15th St. Return via East Capitol St., 1st St., C St., New Jersey Ave., N. W., and D St., then over same route to Mt. Pleasant. Passes through Connecticut Ave. and F St. shopping districts.

ROUTE 42: W—Mt. Pleasant, E—13th and D Sts., N. E. Route 42 operates from Lamont and Mt. Pleasant Sts., N. W., via Mt. Pleasant St., Columbia Road, Connecticut Ave., 17th St., H St., 14th St., F St., 5th St., G St., Massachusetts Ave., Union Station Plaza, Massachusetts Ave., N. E., and D St. to 13th St., N. E. Return via 13th St., C St., Massachusetts Ave., then over same route to Mt. Pleasant.

Fourteenth St. Line

ROUTE 50: N—14th and Decatur Sts., S—Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Route 50 operates entirely via 14th St.

ROUTE 52: N—14th St. and Colorado Ave., S—Pennsylvania Ave. and 6th St., N. W. Route 52 operates from 14th St. and Colorado Ave., N. W., via 14th St., Pennsylvania Ave., 7th St., C St., and 6th St. Return via Pennsylvania Ave., 14th St. to Colorado Ave.

ROUTE 54: N—14th St. and Colorado Ave., S—Navy Yard. Route 54 operates from 14th St. and Colorado Ave., N. W., via 14th St., Pennsylvania Ave., 1st St., S. W., Independence Ave., Pennsylvania Ave., S. E., and 8th St., to Navy Yard. Return over same route.

Eleventh St. Line

ROUTE 60: N—11th and Monroe Sts., S—Pennsylvania Ave. and 6th St., N. W. Route 60 operates from 11th and Monroe Sts., over 11th St., E St., 9th St., Pennsylvania Ave., 7th St., C St. and 6th St. Return via Pennsylvania Ave., 9th St., G St. and 11th St. to Monroe St. Passes through G St. shopping district.

Georgia Ave.-7th St. Line

ROUTE 70: N—Georgia and Alaska Aves.—S. W. Mall. Route 70 operates from Georgia and Alaska Aves., N. W., over Georgia Ave., 7th St. and Independence Ave., S. W., to 3rd St., D St. Return via 2nd St., Independence Ave. to 7th St., thence over same route.

ROUTE 72: N—Takoma (4th and Cedar Sts., N. W.), S—7th St. Wharves. Route 72 operates from 4th and Cedar Sts. over 4th St., Butternut St., Georgia Ave., 7th St. to Pennsylvania Ave. Return over same route.

ROUTE 74: N—Soldiers' Home, or Brightwood, S—Wharves. Route 74 operates from 2nd and Upshur Sts., N. W., over Upshur St., Georgia Ave., 7th St., Maine Ave., S. W., to P St. Return over same route.

North Capitol St. Line

ROUTE 80: N—Brookland, Catholic University, S—Potomac Park. Route 80 operates from 12th St. and Michigan Ave., N. E., over 12th St., Monroe St., Michigan Ave., North Capitol St., Massachusetts Ave., N. W., G St., 15th St., Pennsylvania Ave. and 19th St. to Virginia Ave. Return via 18th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., then over same route to Brookland.

Maryland Line

ROUTE 82: E—Beltsville, Branchville, Riverdale or Mt. Rainier, W—19th and F Sts., N. W. Route 82 operates from 19th and F Sts., N. W., over F St., 18th St., Pennsylvania Ave., 15th St., G St., 5th St., New York Ave., Eckington Place, N. E., R St., 3rd St., T St., 4th St. and Rhode Island Ave. to Mt. Rainier. Runs over private right of way after passing Hill St., Mt. Rainier, Md. Return over same route to T St., N. E., 2nd St., R St. and same route to Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., and 19th St. to F St.

BUS ROUTES

Anacostia-Congress Heights Line

ROUTE A2: N—11th St., and New York Ave., S—Congress Heights, Anacostia, or 5th St. and Nichols Ave., S. E. Route A2 operates from 11th St. and New York Ave., N. W., over New York Ave., 10th St., H St., 11th St., Pennsylvania Ave., 2nd St., S. W., D St., Canal St., E St., S. E., 4th St., Virginia Ave., K St., 11th St., Nichols Ave., Halley Place, to 1st St. Return over Atlantic St., South Capitol St., Nichols Ave., and then over same route. During rush periods several trips are scheduled to the Naval Research Laboratory and Sewage Disposal plant via Nichols Ave., Chesapeake St., Magazine Road and Naval Research Laboratory grounds.

ROUTE A3: N—11th St. and New York Ave., N. W., S—Bolling Field. Route A3 operates from 11th St. and New York Ave., N. W., over New York Ave., 10th St., H St., 11th St., Pennsylvania Ave., 2nd St., S. W., Canal St., E St., S. E., 4th St., Virginia Ave., K St., 11th St., Nichols Ave., and Portland St., to South Capitol St. Return over same route.

Barry Farm-Garfield

ROUTE A8: N—Navy Yard, S—Barry Farm-Garfield. Route A8 operates from 8th and M Sts., S. E., over 8th St., Virginia Ave., 9th St., M St., 11th St., Nichols Ave., Morris Road, Pomeroy Road, Stanton Road, Alabama Ave., Ainger Place to Langston Place. Return over same route.

East Washington-Suburban Line

ROUTE B2: N—Riverdale, S—17th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., S. E. Route B2 operates from W. Madison Ave. and Washington-Baltimore Blvd. over Washington-Baltimore Blvd., Bladensburg Road, N. E., H St., Florida Ave., 13th St., D St., 17th St., C St., North Carolina Ave., 14th St., East Capitol St., 17th St., S. E., Massachusetts Ave., 19th St., Potomac Ave., 17th St. to Pennsylvania Ave. Return over same route.

ROUTE B4: N—East Riverdale, or Bladensburg School, S—17th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., S. E. Route B4 operates from Edmonston Road and Jefferson Ave. via Edmonston Road, Defense Highway, Bladensburg Road, N. E., H St., Florida Ave., 13th St., D St., 17th St., C St., North Carolina Ave., 14th St., East Capitol St., 17th St., S. E., Massachusetts Ave., 19th St., Potomac Ave., 17th St. to Pennsylvania Ave. Return over same route.

Routes by Streets

ROUTE B6: N—Cheverly, S—17th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., S. E. Operates from Cheverly, Md., over Le Blond Ave., Landover Road, Defense Highway, Bladensburg Road, N. E., H St., Florida Ave., 13th St., D St., 17th St., C St., North Carolina Ave., 14th St., East Capitol St., 17th St., S. E., Massachusetts Ave., 19th St., Potomac Ave., 17th St. to Pennsylvania Ave. Return over same route.

Capital View Line

ROUTE B8: E—Capital View, W—Benning. Route B8 operates from Benning Viaduct over Benning Road, N. E., Central Ave., 53rd Place, to East Capitol St. Returns over East Capitol St., Central Ave., Benning Road to Benning Viaduct.

South Washington Line

ROUTE A6: W—Bureau of Engraving, E—17th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., S. E. Route A6 operates from 17th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., S. E., over Pennsylvania Ave., 15th St., K St., 9th St., Potomac Ave., M St., Maine Ave., S. W., 11th St., C St., 14th St., to Independence Ave. Return via Independence Ave. to 11th St. then over same route to 17th St., S. E.

Souza Bridge Line

ROUTE C2: W—17th and Pennsylvania Ave., S. E., E—32nd and Alabama Ave. Route C2 operates from 17th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., S. E., over Pennsylvania Ave., 25th St., Naylor Road, Good Hope Road, Alabama Ave., 31st Place, W St., 32nd St., to Alabama Ave. Returns over same route.

ROUTE C4: W—17th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., S. E., E—Anacostia. Route C4 operates from 17th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., S. E., over Pennsylvania Ave., Minnesota Ave., 16th St., W St., 14th St., U St. to Nichols Ave. to Good Hope Road. Return over Nichols Ave., Good Hope Road, Minnesota Ave., Pennsylvania Ave. to 17th St.

ROUTE C6: W—17th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., S. E., E—Hillcrest. Route C6 operates from 17th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., S. E., over Pennsylvania Ave., Branch Ave., Camden St., 33rd St. to Gainesville St. Return over same route.

ROUTE C8: W—17th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., S. E., E—Benning or Ridge Road. Route C8 operates from 17th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., S. E., over Pennsylvania Ave., Minnesota Ave., Benning Road to west end of viaduct. Return over same route.

Glover Park-Trinidad Line

ROUTE D2: W—Burleith-Glover Park, E—Trinidad. Route D2 operates from 41st and Davis Place, N. W., over Davis Place, 39th St., Benton St., Tunlaw Road, 37th St., S St., 35th St., Q St., Massachusetts Ave., 20th St., K St., 11th St., E St., Union Station Plaza, California St., 2nd St., N. E., F St., 5th St., K St., Florida Ave., Trinidad Ave.,

Mt. Olivet Road to Montello Ave. Return over Montello Ave., K St., 5th St., F St., 2nd St., California St., Union Station Plaza, E St., N. W., 11th St., K St., 20th St., Massachusetts Ave., Q St., 35th St., T St., 37th St., Tunlaw Road, Benton St., 40th St., Calvert St., 41st St. to Davis Place.

ROUTE D3: W—Glover Park, E—Ivy City. Route D3 operates during rush periods from Mt. Olivet Road and Montello Ave. over Mt. Olivet Road, West Virginia Ave., Fenwick St., Okie St., 16th St., West Virginia Ave., and Mt. Olivet Road to Montello Ave. The balance of the route is the same as Route D2.

Foxhall Village-Potomac Heights Line

ROUTE D8: W—Potomac Heights, E—Wisconsin Ave. and R St., N. W. Route D8 operates from Norton St. and Conduit Road over Conduit Road, Foxhall Road, Reservoir Road, 35th St., R St., to Wisconsin Ave. Return over Wisconsin Ave., Reservoir Road, Foxhall Road, Conduit Road to Norton St.

Rhode Island Ave. Line

ROUTE E2: W—18th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., E—22nd and Shepherd Sts., N. E. Route E2 operates from 18th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., over 18th St., I St., 15th St., Rhode Island Ave., 4th St., N. E., Franklin St., 12th St., Monroe St., 22nd St. to Shepherd St. Return over same route to Connecticut Ave. and I St., then over Connecticut Ave., Jackson Place and Pennsylvania Ave. to 18th St.

Hvattsville-College Park Line

ROUTE F2: W—7th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., via 9th St., E—College Park, Riverdale or 18th St. and Bunker Hill Road. Route F2 operates from 9th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., via 9th St., Rhode Island Ave., 4th St., N. E., Franklin St., 7th St., Michigan Ave., Bunker Hill Road, Randolph St., 29th St., Cedar St., Rainier Ave., 33rd St., Ash St., 34th St., Baker St., Wells Ave., Gasch St., Prospect Ave., Columbia Ave., Oakwood Road, Arundel Ave., Cecil Ave., Carrol Ave. and Washington-Baltimore Blvd. to Wellesley Ave., Yale Ave. to College Ave. Return over College Ave. to Washington-Baltimore Boulevard then via same route to 9th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. then Pennsylvania Ave., 7th St., Constitution Ave. to 9th St.

ROUTE F4: W—7th St. and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. via 9th St., E—Queens Chapel Road. Route F4 operates from 9th St. and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. over Route of F2 to Michigan Avenue and Bunker Hill Road and thence along Michigan Avenue, 18th St. to Queens Chapel Road and Eastern Avenue.

Bureau of Engraving Loop Line

ROUTE F5: N—12th and H Sts., N. W., S—Bureau of Engraving. (Rush-hour line, south in morning, north in evening.) Route F5 operates from 12th and H Sts. N. W., over H St., 10th St., Constitution Ave., 12th St., C St., 14th St. to Independence Ave., S. W. Return from 12th and C Sts., S. W., over 14th St., Independence Ave. and 12th St., to 12th and H Sts., N. W.

P Street Line

ROUTE G2: W—35th and O Sts. N. W., E—Le Droit Park. Route G2 operates from 35th and O Sts., N. W., via O St., Dumbarton Ave., 28th St., P St., 3rd St., Elm St., 4th St., V St., 5th St. Return via W St., 4th St., Elm St., 3rd St., P St. and 35th St. to O St.

Greenbelt

Service to and from Greenbelt is provided by a shuttle bus line which operates between the Maryland car line, Route 82 at Berwyn and Greenbelt via Central Ave., Waugh Ave., Avis Ave., LaBelle Ave., Edmonston Road and Branchville Road.

Park Road Line

ROUTE H2: W—19th St. Loop, E—Catholic University. Route H2 runs from Adams Mill Road and Kenyon St., N. W., via Kenyon St., 18th St., Lamont St., Mt. Pleasant St., 17th St., Monroe St., New Hampshire Ave., Rock Creek Church Road, Warder St., Irving St., Park Place, Michigan Ave., Monroe St., 7th St., N. E. to Michigan Ave. Return via Michigan Ave., Columbia Road, Warder St., 7th St., N. W., Quincy St., New Hampshire Ave., Park Road, 18th St., Newton St., 19th St., Park Road, Klinge Road, Adams Mill Road to Kenyon St.

ROUTE H4: W—19th St. Loop, E—Rock Creek Cemetery. Route H4 operates from Adams Mill Road and Kenyon St., via Kenyon St., 18th St., Lamont St., Mt. Pleasant St., 17th St., Monroe St., New Hampshire Ave. and Rock Creek Church Road, Hawaii Ave. to Allison St. Return via Hawaii Ave., Rock Creek Church Road, 7th St., Quincy St., New Hampshire Ave., Park Road, 18th St., Newton St., 19th St., Park Road, Klinge Road, Adams Mill Road to Kenyon St.

Hains Point Line

This line is indicated by the symbol HP on the map. Service on this line is operated approximately from April to October over the following route: From Treasury Place, at 15th St., N. W., over Treasury Place, South Executive Ave., State Place, 17th St., Constitution Ave. to the Lincoln Memorial, thence on Riverside Drive around Hains Point to East Basin Drive, 17th St., State St., South Executive Ave., E St., and 15th St. to Treasury Place.

Takoma Express Line, Via 13th Street

ROUTE J1: N—5th and Dahlia Sts., S—9th St. and Constitution Ave. This line operates during rush hours only. (Southbound in the morning, northbound in the afternoon.) (Passengers are not handled locally between 13th and Madison Sts., N. W., and 13th and Massachusetts Ave., N. W. Route J1 operates from 9th St. and Constitution Ave., N. W., over 9th St., Pennsylvania Ave., 13th St., Madison St., 5th St., Cedar St., 6th St., Dahlia St. to 5th St. Return over 5th St., Madison St., 13th St., Pennsylvania Ave., 7th St., Constitution Ave. to 9th.

Chillum Local Line

ROUTE K2: N—Chillum via 16th and Harvard Sts., S—11th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., N. W. This line operates weekday evenings—Sundays and holidays. During other periods service to the Chillum area is provided by Route K4. Route K2 operates from North Capitol St. and New Hampshire Ave. over New Hampshire Ave., Park Road, 13th St., Columbia Road, 16th St., I St., 13th St., E St., 11th St. to Pennsylvania Ave. Return over Pennsylvania Ave., 12th St., K St., 16th St., Harvard St., 13th St., Park Road, New Hampshire Ave., Kennedy St., 2nd St., Madison St., Blair Road, New Hampshire Ave. to North Capitol St.

ROUTE L4: N—Chevy Chase Circle, S—4th and E Sts., N. W. Route L4 operates from Chevy Chase Circle over Connecticut Ave., 20th St., I St., 13th St., E St., 4th St. to D St. Return over D St., 5th St., E St., 13th St., I St., 20th St., Connecticut Ave. to Chevy Chase Circle.

ROUTE L6: N—Garrett Park, Kensington, Chevy Chase Lake or Chevy Chase Circle, S—Calvert Bridge. Route L6 operates from Station Place in Garrett Park over Waverly Ave., Strathmore Ave., Garrett Park Road, County Road, Howard Ave., Connecticut Ave., 24th St., Calvert St. to Calvert Bridge. Return over Calvert St., Connecticut Ave and southbound route reversed to Garrett Park.

Bureau of Standards Line

ROUTE M2: W—Westmoreland Circle, E—Connecticut Ave. and Van Ness St. Route M2 operates from Westmoreland Circle over Massachusetts Ave., Yuma St., Tenley Circle, Yuma St., 38th St., Van Ness St. to Connecticut Ave. Returns over Van Ness St., Reno Road, Veazey St., 39th St., Windom Place, Wisconsin Ave., Tenley Circle, Yuma St., Massachusetts Ave. to Westmoreland Circle.

Chillum Express Line

ROUTE K4: N—Chillum Express, S—8th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., N. W. This line does not operate evenings, Sundays or holidays. During these periods service is provided to the Chillum area by Route K2. Passengers are not handled locally between Park Road and New Hampshire Ave. and 12th or 13th St. and Massachusetts Ave., N. W. Route K4 operates from North Capitol St. and New Hampshire Ave. over New Hampshire Ave., Sherman Ave., Florida Ave., Vermont Ave., 13th St., E St., 8th St., Market Place to Pennsylvania Ave. Returns over Pennsylvania Ave., 12th St., Vermont Ave., Florida Ave., Sherman Ave., New Hampshire Ave., Kennedy St., 2nd St., Madison St., Blair Road, New Hampshire Ave. to North Capitol St.

Connecticut Ave. Line

ROUTE L2: N—Chevy Chase Circle, S—4th and E Sts., N. W. Route L2 operates from Chevy Chase Circle over Connecticut Ave., 24th St., Calvert St., 18th St., I St., 13th St., E St., 4th St. to D St. Return over D St., 5th St., E St., 13th St., I St., 18th St., Calvert St., Connecticut Ave. to Chevy Chase Circle. No passengers are handled locally on this line between 20th and Calvert St., N. W., and 18th and Connecticut Ave.

Chevy Chase Loop Line

ROUTE M4: N—Pinehurst, S—Tenley Circle. Route M4 operates from Tenley Circle over Nebraska Ave., Military Road, 30th Place, Nebraska Ave., Utah Ave. to Pinehurst Circle. Returns over Western Ave., Broad Branch Road, McKinley St., 41st St., Wisconsin Ave. to Tenley Circle. Also service in opposite direction.

Woodley Road Line

ROUTE M6: W—Wisconsin Ave. and Macomb St., E—Columbia Road and 19th St. Route M6 operates from Wisconsin Ave. and Macomb St. over Wisconsin Ave., Idaho Ave., Quebec St., 34th St., Cathedral Ave., Connecticut Ave., Kalorama Road, 19th St. to Wyoming Ave. Returns via Wyoming Ave., Connecticut Ave., Cathedral Ave., Woodley Road, Wisconsin Ave. to Macomb St.

Massachusetts Ave. Line

ROUTE N2: W—Wisconsin Ave. and Fessenden St., or Wesley Heights, E—18th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., N. W. Route N2 operates from 18th and Pennsylvania Ave. via 18th St., K St., Connecticut Ave., Dupont Circle, Massachusetts Ave., Cathedral Ave., New Mexico Ave., Nebraska Ave., Massachusetts Ave., 49th St., Chesapeake St., 48th St., Elliott St., 47th St., Fessenden St. to Wisconsin Ave. Return over Wisconsin Ave., Elliott St., 43rd St., Fessenden St., then over old route reversed to Connecticut Ave., and K St., then over 17th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. to 18th St.

Petworth Local Line

ROUTE P2: N—Petworth via 16th and Harvard Sts., S—8th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., N. W. Route P2 operates from 9th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., via Pennsylvania Ave., 12th St., K St., 16th St., Harvard St., 13th St., Park Road, New Hampshire Ave., Illinois Ave., 8th St., Gallatin St. to Kansas Ave. Return via Kansas Ave., Illinois Ave., New Hampshire Ave., Park Road, 13th St., Columbia Road, 16th St., I St., 13th St. E St., 8th St., Market Space to 9th St. and Pennsylvania Ave.

Petworth Express Line

ROUTE P4: N—Petworth Express, S—8th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., N. W. This line does not operate evenings, Sundays and holidays. During these periods service is provided to the Petworth area by Route P2. Passengers are not handled locally between Park Road and New Hampshire Ave. and 12th or 13th St. and Massachusetts Ave., N. W. Route P4 operates from 9th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. via Pennsylvania Ave., 12th St., Vermont Ave., Florida Ave., Sherman Ave., New Hampshire Ave., Illinois Ave., 8th St., Gallatin St. to Kansas Ave. Returns via Kansas Ave., Illinois Ave., New Hampshire Ave., Sherman Ave., Florida Ave., Vermont Ave., 13th St., E St., 8th St. Market Space to 9th St. and Pennsylvania Ave.

Potomac Park Line

ROUTE R4: S—Lincoln Memorial, N—17th and K Sts., N. W. This line does not operate after 7:00 P. M. Route R4 operates from 17th and K Sts., N. W., over 17th St., Pennsylvania Ave., 19th St., Constitution Ave., 23rd St., to Lincoln Memorial. Return via 23rd St., Constitution Ave., 18th St., K St. to 17th St.

West End Line

ROUTE R6: E—15th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., W—Riverside Stadium. Route R6 operates from 15th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., over 15th St., E St., South Executive Ave., State Place, 17th St., G St., 23rd St., E St., 24th St., F St., 26th St. to D St. Return via 26th St., F St., 24th St., E St., 23rd St., F St., 17th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. to 15th St.

Constitution Avenue Line

ROUTE R9: E—12th St. and New York Ave., N. W., W—23rd St. and Constitution Ave., N. W. This line operates during rush hours only. Route R9 operates from 12th St. and New York Ave. via New York Ave., I St., 10th St., Constitution Ave. to 23rd St. Return via 23rd St., New York Ave., 22nd St., Constitution Ave., 12th St. to New York Ave.

Sixteenth St. Line

ROUTE S2: N—Georgia and Alaska Aves., S—8th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., N. W. Route S2 operates from 9th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. over Pennsylvania Ave., 12th St., K St., 16th St., Colorado Ave., Kennedy St., 16th St., Alaska Ave., Georgia Ave., and Eastern Ave. to terminal. Return via Eastern Ave., Georgia Ave., Alaska Ave., 16th St., Kennedy St., Colorado Ave., 16th St., K St., 13th St., E St., 8th St. and Market Space to 9th St. and Pennsylvania Ave.

ROUTE S6: N—16th St. and Eastern Ave., S—14th St. and Colorado Ave., or 8th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., N. W. Route S6 operates from 16th St. and Eastern Ave., N. W., via 16th St., Kennedy St. to 14th St. and Colorado Ave. Returns over same route. During rush hours Route S6 operates to 8th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., over same streets as Route S2, south of 14th St. and Colorado Ave., N. W.

Takoma, Maryland Line

ROUTE T2: N—Erie and Flower, S—District Line. Route T2 operates from Laurel Ave. and Eastern Ave. via Laurel Ave., Carroll Ave. and Flower Ave. to Erie Ave. Returns over same route.

Montgomery Line

ROUTE T6: N—Rockville or Woodmont Country Club, S—Washington (9th St. and Constitution Ave. in rush hours only), balance of day to District Line. Does not carry passengers between points in the District of Columbia. Route T6 operates from Montgomery Ave. and Laird St. (Rockville) via Montgomery Ave., Rockville Pike, Wisconsin Ave., Massachusetts Ave., 21st St., K St., 11th St., Pennsylvania Ave., 7th St., Constitution Ave. to 9th St. and Constitution Ave. Return via 9th St. to Pennsylvania Ave., then same route reversed.

Alta Vista Line

ROUTE T8: N—Montrose or Alta Vista, S—District Line. Route T8 operates from Wisconsin Ave. and the District Line over Wisconsin Ave., Old Georgetown Road to Montrose (Rockville Pike). Return over same route.

Fourth Street Line

ROUTE V2: N—7th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W., S—South Capitol and O Sts. Route V2 operates from 7th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., over Pennsylvania Ave., 4th St., O St. to South Capitol St. Return over South Capitol St., P St., 4th St., Washington Drive, 9th St., Pennsylvania Ave. to 7th St.

Zoo Line

Operates from 16th and Harvard Sts., N. W., on Harvard St. into the National Zoological Park on Saturday afternoons Sundays and holidays.

Silver Spring Community Line

ROUTE Z2: N—Forest Glen, Md., S—Georgia and Alaska Aves., D. C. Route Z2 operates from the terminal over Eastern Ave., Georgia Ave., Brookville Rd. and Forest Glen Rd. to the railroad station. Return via Forest Glen Triangle Rd., Brookville Rd., Georgia Ave. and Eastern Ave. to the terminal.

ROUTE Z4: N—Four Corners, Md., S—Georgia and Alaska Aves., D. C. Route Z4 operates from the terminal over Eastern Ave., Georgia Ave. and Colesville Rd. to Bladensburg Rd. Return over same route.

ROUTE Z6: N—Franklin Ave. via Dale Drive (Md.), S—Georgia and Alaska Aves., D. C. Route Z6 operates from the terminal over Eastern Ave., Georgia Ave., Bonifant St., Houston Ave., Dale Drive, Colesville Rd., Franklin Ave. and Bladensburg Rd. to Williamsburg Drive. Return via Bladensburg Rd., Franklin Ave., Colesville Rd., Dale Drive, Houston Ave., Montgomery Ave., Georgia Ave. and Eastern Ave. to the terminal.

ROUTE Z8: N—Flower Ave. via Sligo Ave. (Md.), S—Georgia and Alaska Aves., D. C. Route Z8 operates from the terminal over Eastern Ave., Georgia Ave., Faulkland Drive, Sligo Ave., Blair Rd., Flower Ave. and Becker Pl. to Radnor Rd. Return over same route.

Sheriff Road Line

ROUTE W2: W—Benning, E—Sheriff Road. Route W2 operates from Benning Road (west side of Viaduct) via Benning Rd., Minnesota Ave., Deane Ave., Kenilworth Ave., 42nd St., Kenilworth Ave., Deane Ave., Minnesota Ave. and Sheriff Road to Division Ave. Return over same route.

Kennedy Street Line

ROUTE J2: N—Takoma. S—14th St. and Colorado Ave. Route J2 operates from 14th St. and Colorado Ave. over Kennedy St., 3rd St., Van Buren St., Sandy Spring Road, Willow St., Carroll St., Laurel St. to Eastern Ave. Return over Laurel St., Aspen St., 3rd St., Kennedy St. to 14th St. and Colorado Ave.

Takoma Express Line, Via 9th Street

ROUTE J3: N—Takoma. S—9th St. and Constitution Ave. This line operates during rush hours only. (Southbound in the morning, northbound in the afternoon.) During the rest of the day this territory is served by Route J6. Passengers are not handled locally between Kansas Ave. and Gallatin St., N. W., and 9th St. and Massachusetts Ave., N. W. Route J3 operates from 9th St. and Constitution Ave. over 9th St., Florida Ave., Sherman Ave., New Hampshire Ave., Illinois Ave., Kansas Ave., 3rd St., Van Buren St., Sandy Spring Road, Willow St., Carroll St., Laurel St. to Eastern Ave. Return over Laurel St., Aspen St., 3rd St. then over same route to 9th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., then Pennsylvania Ave., 7th St., Constitution Ave. to 9th St.

Takoma-Petworth Express Line

ROUTE J6: N—Takoma, S—9th St. and Constitution Ave. This line does not operate during the rush periods, Sundays or holidays. (Southbound in morning or northbound in afternoon.) During rush periods the territory is served by Route J3. Passengers are not handled locally between Park Road and New Hampshire Ave. and 13th St. and Massachusetts Ave., N. W. Route J6 operates from 9th St. and Constitution Ave. via 9th St., Pennsylvania Ave., 13th St., Vermont Ave., Florida Ave., Sherman Ave., New Hampshire Ave., Illinois Ave., Kansas Ave., 5th St., Aspen St., Willow St., Carroll St., Laurel St. to Eastern Ave. Return over Laurel St. to Aspen St., then over same route to 9th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., then Pennsylvania Ave., 7th St., Constitution Ave. to 9th St.

HOUSING INFORMATION

For permanent living quarters, rooms, apartments, or houses visit the DEFENSE HOUSING REGISTRY, 14th & Penn. Ave., N. W. operated by the D. C. Civilian Defense Council. Do not phone.

For transient rooms, hotel or tourist home accommodations call the Hotel Transient Clearing House, REpublic 2600, operated by the Greater National Capitol Committee of the Washington Board of Trade.

INFORMATION

The United States Information Service will help you locate Federal Departments and direct you to proper offices for interviews, etc. 1405 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Branch 521 5th Ave. New York, N. Y.

INFORMATION

Information for Service men and the public, visit Defense Information Booth, 13½ Street and Penn. Ave. REpublic 5819 sponsored by the D. C. Council of Defense.

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C ST SW J8 K8
CALIFORNIA ST NW H10
CALIFORNIA ST NE K8
CALL PL O8
CALLAN ST L9
CALVERT ST F10 H10
CAMBRIDGE PL G9
CAMOEN ST N6
CANAL RD NW E11 G9
CANAL ST SW K7
CAPITOL ST N K13 K8
SOUTH K8 K3
EAST K8 P8
CAPITOL AVE NE L9
CAPITOL VIEW PL M6
CARLTON AVE M11
CAROLINA PL NW E10
CAROLINE ST NW J10
CARPENTER ST N7
CARROLL ST NW K13
CARROLL ST SE K8
CARROLLBURG PL K7
CATHEDRAL AVE E10 H10
CATHELL AVE PL N7
CATON PL G9
CECIL PL G9
CEODAR RD J11
CEODAR ST J11 J13
CENTER ST J11
CENTRAL AVE NE M11
CENTRAL AVE SE O8
CENTRAL PL NE L10
CHAIN BRIDGE RD E10
CHAMPLAIN ST H10
CHANNING PL NE L10
CHANNING ST NW K10
CHANNING ST NE K10 M10

CHAPIN ST J10
CHAPLIN ST N7
CHARLES ST M10
CHARLESTON TER F9
CHESAPEAKE ST NW F12 H12
CHESAPEAKE ST SW J4 L4
CHESTER ST L6
CHESTERFIELD PL H12
CHESTNUT ST NW J14 G14
CHESTNUT ST NE M11
CHEVY CHASE PKWY G12 G13
CHICAGO ST NE K9
CHICAGO ST SE L6
CHILLOESS ST L9
CHILLUM RD K13
CHURCH ST H9 J5
CITY VIEW PL M6
CLAGETT PL M9
CLARK PL F9
CLAY PL N8
CLAY ST N8 P8
CLEVELAND AVE G10
CLIFFBOURNE PL H10
CLIFTON ST J10
CLINTON ST M11
CLOUD PL O8
CLOUD ST O8
CLYDESDALE PL H10
COLLEGE ST J10
COLORADO AVE J12 H12
COLUMBIA RD H10 J10
COLUMBIA ST J9
CONCORD AVE J12 K12
CONCON TER L4
CONDUIT E11 F9
CONGRESS ST K9 L5
CONGRESS RD L5
CONNECTICUT AVE G13 H9
CONSTITUTION AVE H8 K8
COOL SPRING RD N9
CORBIN PL L8
CORCORAN ST H11 J9
COREY PL F11
CORTLAND PL G11
CRESCENT PL H10
CRESTWOOD DR H11
CRITTENDEN ST L12 J12
CRUTTFUT PL N8
CRODMWEIL TER K10
CROSSMANT PL M7
CUMBERLAND ST G12 J4
CUSHING PL K7 E10

D

D ST NE K8 M8
D ST NW H8 K8
D ST SE K8 O8
D ST SW J8 K8
DAHLIA ST J14
DALE LA H14
OAKA PL E10
DAVENPORT ST F12 G12
DAVIDSON ST M7
DAVIS PL F10
DAVIS ST G10
DEANE AVE N9 D3
DECATUR PL H9
DECATUR ST J12 K9 L12
DEFREES ST K9
DELAFIELD PL J12 K12
DELAWARE AVE K8 K7
DENNISON PL F12
DENT PL G9
DENVER ST N6
DE RUSSEY ST F12
DE SALES ST H9
DEVONSHIRE PL F12
DEXTER ST F10
DEXTER TER F10
DIVISION AVE D9 D8
DIX ST N8 D8
DOGWOOD ST J14
DONALDSON PL F12
DORSETT PL E10
DOUGLAS PL L6
DOUGLAS RD L6
DOUGLAS ST K10 M10 O9
DOWNING ST L10

ORAKE PL D8
DU BDIS PL N8
DUNBAR RD L6
DUMBARTON ST G9
DUNCAN PL L8
DUNCAN ST L8

E

E ST NE K8 M8
E ST NW H8 K8
E ST SE K8 O8
E ST SW J8 K8
EADS PL NE O8
EADS ST NE M8 P8
EAMES PL NE L8
EARL PL NE M10
EAST PL NW H9
EAST BASIN OR J8
EAST CAPITOL ST K8 P8
E EXECUTIVE AVE J8
EASTERN AVE J14 P8
EASY PL O7
EATON RD K6 L6
ECKINGTON PL K9
EDGEVALE TER G10
EDGEWOOD ST K10 L10
EDMUNDS PL E10
EDMUNOS ST F10 G10
EOWIN ST M10
EASON PL M9 D9
ELOER ST J14
ELLIOTT PL NW F9
ELLIDTT ST NE L9
ELLICOTT ST F12 G12
ELM ST NE M11
ELM ST NW J10
ELMIRA ST K4
ELVANS RD L6
ELY PL N8
EMERSON ST NW J12 K12
EMERSON ST NE L12 L8
EVERY P. F12
EMILY AVE L5
ERIE ST L6 N6
ESKRIDGE TER E10
ESTHER PL K5
EUCLIO ST H10 J10
EVARTS ST K10 M10
EVERETT ST G12

F

F ST NE K8 L8
F ST NW H8 K8
F ST SE K7 O8
F ST SW J7 K7
FAIRLAWN AVE L7 M7
FAIRMONT ST J10
FAIRVIEW AVE L10
FARADAY PL F12
FARRAGUT PL NW K12
FARRAGUT ST NW J12
FARRAGUT ST NE L12
FENDALL ST L6
FENTON PL K9
FENWICK ST L10
FERN PL J14
FERN ST J14
FERNWAY RD J14
FESSENOM F12 G12
FIELD PL P9
FIFE PL N9
FIRTH STERLING AVE K6 L6
FITCH PL O8
FITCH ST O8
FLAGLER PL K10
FLDRAL ST J14
FLORENCE ST L9
FLORIDA AVE H9 K9
FOOTE ST N9 P9
FORDHAM RD E11
FORD ST L10
FORT OR K11 J13
FORT PL NE L11
FORT PL SE M9
FORT ST N6 N7
FT BAKER DR M6
FT DAVIS PL N7
FT DAVIS ST N7
FT OUPONT ST M6
FT STANTON RD L6
FT TOTTEN RD K12
FT TOTTEN OR K12
FOXHALL PL SE L4
FOXHALL RD NW F11 F9
FRANCIS PL K7
FRANKFORD ST L6 M6
FRANKLIN PL NE O9
FRANKLIN ST NE K10 M10
FRANKLIN ST NW K9
FREDERICK PL M5
FRENCH ST J10
FULLER ST J19
FULTON PL NE M11
FULTON ST NW E10 G10

G

G PL NE K9
G PL NW J9 K9
G ST NE K9 M9
G ST NW H8 K8
G ST SE K7 O8
G ST SW J7 K7
GAINESVILLE ST L6 M6
GALEN ST L6
GALENA PL E10
GALES ST NE L9 M9
GALES PL M9
GALLATIN ST NE K12 L12
GALLATIN ST NW J12 K12
GALLAUDET ST L10
GALVESTON ST SW K4
GARFIELD ST F10 H10
GARRISON ST F12 G12
GAULT PL N9 D9
GAY ST NE O9
GEORGIA AVE J14 J10
GERANUM ST I14
GIESBORD RD K4 K3
GIRARD PL NE M10
GIRARD ST NE K10 N10
GIRARD ST NW J10
GLENBROOK RD K11
GLENBROOK TER E11
GLOVER DRIVEWAY F10

GOLDEN ST J8
GOOCH ST F9 G10
GOOD HOPE RD L7 M6
GORMAN PL N7
GRACE ST G9
GRAMERCY ST G12
GRAND VIEW PL M6
GRANT RD NW F12 H12
GRANT ST NE M9 P9
GREEN ST SE L6
GREENE PL NW F9
GREENVALE ST H14
GREENWICH PKWY F9
GRESHAM PL J10

H

H ST NE K9 M9
H ST NW H9 K9
H ST SE K7 O7
H ST SW J7 K7
HADFELD LA F9
HALL PL G10
HALLEY PL K4
HALLEY TER SE K4
HAMILTON ST NE K12
HAMILTON ST NW J12 I 12
HAMLIN PL NE M10
HAMLIN ST NE L10 N10
HANNA PL O7
HANOVER PL K9
HAREWOOD RD K11
HARLAN PL K13
HARRIETT PL N8
HARRISON PL SE M6
HARRISON ST NW F12 G12
HARTFORD ST L6 M6
HARVARO ST H10 J10
HAWAII AVE K12 K11
HAWTHORNE LA NW E10
HAWTHORNE PL NW E11
HAWTHORNE ST NW F10 H11
HAYES ST N9 P9
HECKMAN ST N8
HELMLOCK ST J14
HENLOPEN ST J3
HERTFORD PL J11
HIATT PL J11
HICKEY RD M10
HIGH ST SE L6
HIGHLAND RD NW G11
HIGHLAND PL G11
HIGHLAND AVE J13
HIGHVIEW PL SE K5
HIGHVIEW TER SE N6
HIGHWOOD PL SE N7
HIGHWOOD OR SE N7
HILL PL SE N7
HILLBROOK LA E11
HILLCREST OR M6
HILLSIDE PL P8
HILLSIDE RD SE N7 O7
HILLTOP TER N7 O7
HILLIER PL H9
HILT PL NE O8
HOBAN RD F9
HOBART PL NW J10
HOBART ST NW H10
HOLBROOK ST NE L9
HOLBROOK TER NE L9
HOLLY ST H14 J14
HOLLYWOOD PL P8
HOLMEAD PL J11
HOOVER PL M11
HOOVER OR M11
HOPKINS ST K9
HORNOR PL K5
HOWARD PL J10
HOWARD RD SE M6 L6
HOWARD ST G12
HOWISON PL K7
HUDEKOPPER PL G10
HUNT PL NE N9 O9
HUNT ST NE O9
HUNTER PL L6
HUNTINGTON ST F12 G12
HURST TER E10
HUTCHINE PL E10

I

I ST NE K9 M9
I ST NW H9 K9
I ST SE K7 L7
I ST SW J7 K7
IOAHO AVE G11 G12
ILLINDIS AVE J12 K11
INDEPENDENCE AVE JK8
INDIAN LA E11
INDIANA AVE J8 K8
INGLESIDE TER H11
INGOMAR PL G12
INGOMAR ST F12 G12
INGRAHAM ST NW J12 K12
INGRAHAM ST NE K12 L12
IOWA AVE J12
IRIS ST J14
IRVING PL SE M6
IRVING ST NE L11 M11
IRVING ST NW H10
IRVING ST SE M6
ISHERWOOD ST L8
ITASKA ST J3
IVES PL SE L8
IVY ST SE K8

J

JACKSON PL J9
JACKSON ST NE L11 M11
JAMES PL O9
JASPER PL SE L6
JASPER RD SE L6
JASPER ST SE M6
JAY ST NE O9
JEFFERSON OR SW J8
JEFFERSON PL NW H9
JEFFERSON ST NW J12 K12
JEFFERSON ST NE K12
JEFFERSONST NW G9
JENIFER ST F12 H12
JEWETT ST H11
JOCelyn ST G12
JOHN MARSHALL PL K8
JOHNSON AVE J9
JOLIET ST J3

JONQUIL ST J14
JOYCE RD H13
JUNIPER ST H14 J14
JUST ST NE 09

K

K ST NE K9 L9
K ST NW G9 K9
K ST SE K7 M7
K ST SW J7 K7
KALMIA RD H14 J14
KALORAMA RD H10
KANAWHA ST G12
KANE PL NE 05
KANSAS AVE K13 J9
KARL PL NE 09
KASTLE PL 09 08
KEARNY ST L11 M11
KEEFER PL J11
KENDALL ST L10
KENILWORTH AVE N9 09
KENMORE OR F9
KENNEBEC ST J3
KENNEDY PL J12
KENNEBOY ST J12 L12
KENNEDY ST NE K12
KENT PL L9
KENTUCKY AVE L8 L7
KENYON ST H11 J11
KILBOURNE PL H11
KING PL NW F10
KINGMAN PL J9
KIRBY ST K9
KLINGLE PL G10
KLINGLE RO G11 H11
KLINGLE ST E11 G11
KNOX PL SE M6
KRAMER ST NE L9

L

L ST NE K9 M9
L ST NW H9 K9
L ST SE K7 L7
L ST SW J7 K7
LAFAYETTE AVE M10
LAMONT ST H11 J11
LANE PL NE N9 09
LANG PL NE L9 M9
LANGSTON PL M6
LANIER PL H10
LARAMIE ST J3
LAUREL ST K13
LAWRENCE AVE MID
LAWRENCE ST L12 M11
LEBAUM ST K5
LEE ST NE N9 09
LEGATION ST G13
LENORE LA H12
LEROY PL H10
LEVIS ST L9
LEXINGTON PL L8
LIBERTY ST J8
LINCOLN PL SE K6
LINCOLN RD NE K10
LINOEN PL L9
LINNEAN AVE G12 H11
LINWOOD PL P8
LITTLE FALLS RD E11
LIVINGSTON RD SE K4
LIVINGSTON ST NW G13
LOCUST RD J14
LOGAN PL L5
LONGFELLOW ST J12 L12
LONGFELLOW ST NE K12
LOUO PL M7
LOUGHBORO RD E11 F11
LOUISIANA AVE K8
LOVERS LANE G10
LOWELL LANE E11
LOWELL ST E11 G11
LOWRIE PL 09 08
LURAY PL J11
LUZON AVE J13
LYMAN PL L9 M9
LYNOALE PL M7

M

M PL SE K7
M PL SW K7
M ST NE K9 M9
M ST NW G9 K9
M ST SE K7 N7
M ST SW J7 K7
MACOMB ST E11 G11
MADISON DR J8
MADISON PL J9
MADISON ST NE K12
MADISON ST J12 L12
MAGAZINE AVE J4
MAGAZINE RD J4
MAINE AVE J7
MANCHESTER LANE J13
MANNING PL E11
MANOR PL G10 J11
MAPLE ST K13
MAPLEVIEW PL SE L6
MARIETTA PL J12
MARION ST J9
MARKET SPACE J8
MARLBORO PL J11
MARNE PL N9
MARYLAND AVE NE K8 M8
MARYLAND AVE J8 K8
MASSACHUSETTS AVE E12 K8
MASSACHUSETTS SE L8 N7
MAUO ST E11
MC CANLESS PL K13
MC DONALD ST K13
MC GILL TER H10
MC KINLEY ST G13
MCKINLEY PL H13
MC LEAN AVE K7
MC MILLAN RD K10
MC PHEERSON ST G12
MEAOE ST N9 09
MEIGS PL NE L9
MEIGS ST NE L9
MEILON ST K5
MERIDIAN PL J11
MERRIMEC ST K3
MICHIGAN AVE K10 M1W
MILITARY RD G13 H13
MILLS AVE M11 M10
MILLWOOD LA E11

MILMARSON PL K12
MILWAUKEE PL L5
MINNESOTA AVE NE N8 09
MINNESOTA AVE SE L7 N8
MINTWOOD PL H10
MISSISSIPPI AV K4 L5
MONROE ST NE L11 M11
MONROE ST H11 K11
MONTAGUE ST J12
MONTANA AVE L10 M10
MONTELO AVE L9
MORELAND ST H13
MORGAN ST K9
MORNINGSIDES OR J14
MORRIS PL NE L9 M9
MORRIS RD SE L6 M6
MORRISON ST G13
MORROW DR H12
MORSE ST K9 L9
MORTON PL NE L9
MORTON ST NW E11 J11
MT OLIVET RD L9 M9
MT PLEASANT ST H11
MT VERNON PL J9
MT VIEW PL L6
MOZART PL H10
MUROOCK PL F11
MURDOCK MILL RD F12
MYRTLE AVE NE M11
MYRTLE ST NE K9
MYRTLE ST NW H14

N

N PL SE K7
N ST NE K9 M9
N ST NW G9 K9
N ST SE K7 N7
N ST SW K7
NASH PL SE M7 N7
NASH ST M7
NASH ST SE N7
NAYLOR RD M7 M6
NEAL PL NE K9
NEAL PL NW K9
NEAL ST NE L9
NEBRASKA AVE E12 G13
NEEDWOOD ST G9
NELSON PL M7
NEVADA AVE G13
NEWARK ST E11 G11
NEWCOMB ST K5
NEW HAMPSHIRE AV NE K13
NEW HAMPSHIRE AV NW H9 K12
NEW JERSEY AVE NW K8 K9
NEW JERSEY AVE SE K7 K8
NEWMAN PL F11
NEW MEXICO AVE F11 F10
NEWPORT PL H9
NEWTON PL NW J11
NEWTON ST NW H11 K11
NEWTON ST NE L11 M11
NEW YORK AVE H8 K9
NICHOLS AVE SE K5 L7
NICHOLS AVE SW K4 K3
NICHOLSON ST NE K13
NICHOLSON ST NW J13 K13
NICHOLSON ST SE M7
NORMAN PL N8
NORMANSTONE DR G10
NORTHAMPTON ST G13
NORTH CAPITOL ST K13 K8
NORTH CAROLINA AV L8 K8
NORTH OKATA AVE K13
NORTH PORTAL OR H14
NORTON PL G11
NORTON ST M6

O

O ST NE K9 M9
O ST NW G9 K9
O ST SE K7 N7
O ST SW K7
OAK ST NW J11
OKADALE PL K10
OKAKVIEW TER L11
OKAKWOOD ST SE K5
OKAKWOOD TER NW J11
OKATES ST NE L9
OBSERVATORY LA G10
OBSERVATORY PL G10
ODGEN ST J11
OGLETHORPE ST NE K13
OGLETHORPE ST NW J13 K12
OKIE ST NE L10
OKLAHOMA AVE M8 N10
OLIVE RD M11
OLIVE ST NE 09
OLIVE ST NW G9
OLIVER ST G13
ONEIDA PL J13
ONEIDA ST K13
ONEIDA ST NE K13
ONTARIO PL H10
ONTARIO RD NW H10
ORANGE ST K5
ORCHID ST H14
ORO ST NE N9 09
OROWAY ST F11 H11
OREGON AVE H14 H13
ORLEANS PL L9
ORREN ST NE L9
OTIS PL NW NE J11 M11
OTIS ST M11
OVERLOOK AVE K4 K5
OWEN PL NE L9

P

P ST NE K9 M9
P ST NW F9 K9
P ST SE K7 M7
P ST SW K7
PAINE ST NE
PALISADE LANE E11
PALISADE TER F10 G10
PALMER PL SE M7
PARK AVE NE L10 M10
PARK OR SE M6
PARK PL NW J11
PARK PL SE M7
PARK RD NW H11 J11
PARK ST NE L8
PARKER ST K9
PARKLAND PL K5
PARKSIDE OR H14

PARKSIDE LA H14
PARKWOOD PL J11
PATTERSON ST NE K9
PATTERSON ST NW G13
PATTERSON PL G13
PEABODY ST NE K13
PEABODY ST J13 K13
PEARSON PL M6
PENN ST L9
PENNSYLVANIA AV NW H9 K8
PENNSYLVANIA AV SE K7 N6
PERRY PL NE L11
PERRY PL NW J11
PERRY ST NE L11 M11
PHEIPS PL H10
PICKFORD PL L9
PIERCE ST NW NE K9
PIERCE MILL RD H11
PINE ST NE M9 SE 08
PINEY BRANCH RD J12 J13
PITTS PL L6
PLEASANT ST L6
PLYMOUTH ST H14
POLK ST 09
POMEROY RD L6
POPE ST N7
POPLAR LA H14
POPLAR ST NW H9
PORTAL CR H14
PORTER ST NE K9
PORTER ST NW F11 H11
PORTLAND ST K5 L5
PORTNER PL J10
POTOMAC AVE NE E11 F9
POTOMAC AVE SE K7 L8
POTOMAC AVE SW K7
POTOMAC ST NW G9
PORTO RICO AVE L11
POWHATAN PL J13
PRIMROSE RD H14
PRINCETON PL J11
PROSPECT AVE NE K13
PROSPECT ST NW G9
PRUDT ST SE M7
PROVIDENCE ST L10

Q

Q ST NE K9 M9
Q ST NW F9 K9
Q ST SE K7 M7
Q ST SW K7
QUACKENBOS ST NE K13
QUACKENBOS ST NW J13 K12
QUANDER ST K7
QUARLES ST 010
QUARRY RD H10
QUEBEC PL NW G11 J11
QUEBEC ST NE E11 H11
QUEEN ST NE L9
QUEENS CHAPEL RD M10
QUESADA ST G13
QUINCY PL NW NE K9
QUINCY ST NW NE J11 M11
QUINTANA PL NW J13 K14
QUINTANA PL NE K13

R

R ST NE K9 M9
R ST NW G9 K9
R ST SE K7 N7
R ST SW K7
RALEIGH PL SE L5
RALEIGH ST SE K5
RALEIGH ST SW K4
RANOLD PL SE L5
RANOLD PL PL NE M10
RANOLD PL PL NW K10
RANOLD PL ST NE NW J11 M11
RAUM ST L9
RAYNOLDS PL M6
REEDWOOD TER H14
REED ST NE L10
REED TER SE 07
REEDWOOD TER H14
RENO RD NW F12 G14
RENO ST NW E15
RESERVOIR RD NW F9 G9
RESERVOIR ST NW G9
RHODE ISLAND AVE NE K10 M11
RHODE ISLAND AV NW J9 K10
RICHARDSON PL K9
RIDGE PL SE L7 M7
RIDGE RD NW H12
RIDGE RD SE N8 07
RIDGE ST NW K9
RIGGS PL NW H9
RIGGS RD NE K12
RIGGS ST NW J9
RITCHIE PL L11
RITTENHOUSE ST NE K13
RITTENHOUSE ST NW G13 K13
RIVER RD F12
RIVERSIDE OR H8
ROBERTS PL M11
ROBINSON AVE SE L5
ROBINSON ST SE L6
ROBINSON ST SW J7
ROCK CREEK OR H8
ROCK CR CHURCH RD J11 K12
ROCK CR FORD RD G13 J13
ROCKWOOD PKWY E11 F11
RODMAN ST F11 G11
ROSEDALE ST M8
ROSEMOUNT AVE H11
ROSS OR H12
ROSS PL NW G11
ROWLAND PL G11
ROXANNA RD H14
ROXBORO PL J13
RUNNYMEADE PL G13
RUSK ST NE 010
RUSSELL PL M7

S

S ST NE K10 M10
S ST NW G10 K10
S ST SE K7 N6
S ST SW K7
ST CATHERINE ST 09 P9
ST LOUIS ST 08
ST MARYS AVE L10
SALEM LA F9
SANDY SPRING RD K13

SARATOGA AVE L10
SARGENT RD L12
SAVANNAH ST L5 M5
SAYLES PL L6
SCHOOL ST J8
SCOTT PL G9
SEATON PL NW H10 K10
SEATON PL NE K10 M10
SEDOGWICK ST EG11
SHANNON PL L6
SHEPHERD RD J13
SHEPHERD ST NW H11 K11
SHEPHERD ST NE L11 M11
SHERIDAN ST F12
SHERIDAN AVE J11 J10
SHERIDAN ST J13 K13
SHERIDAN RD L6
SHERIFF RD 09
SHERMAN AVE J10
SHERRILL PL E11 E10
SHERRILL DR H13
SHIPLEY TFR M5

S

SHOEMAKER ST H11
SIEGEL PL K6
SIGSBEE PL L11
SIMMS PL L9
SKYLAND PL M6
SLIGO MILL RD K13
SMITH PL L5
SOMERSET PL J13
SOUTH AVE NE F10
SOUTH ST NW G9
SOUTH CAPITAL ST K8 K3
S CAPITAL TER K4
SOUTH CAROLINA AV K8 L8
SOUTH OKATA AV K12 N10
S EXECUTIVE AVE J8
SOUTHERN AVE K3 P8
SPRING PL NW J11 J14
SPRING RD NW J11
SPRINGLAND LA G11
SPRUCE OR H14
STANLEY ST 07
STANTON RD L6 L5
STANTON TER M5
STAPLES ST L9
STATE PL H8
STEPHENSON PL G13
STERLING ST K5
STERRETT PL
STEVENS RO K6
STOTTS AVE NE K12
STOTTS AVE K3
STUYVESANT PL G13
SUDBURY LANE H14
SUDBURY PL H14
SUDBURY RD H14
SUITLAND RD M6
SUMMIT PL NW H10
SUMMIT PL NE K10
SUMMIT ST NE M9
SUMNER RO K6 L6
SUNDERLAND PL H9
SURREY LA F9
SWANN ST H10 J10
SWAST RD H12

T

T PLACE SE M7
T ST NE K10 M10
T ST NW F10 K10
T ST SE L7 N7
T ST SW K7
TALBERT ST L6
TAUSSIG PL L11
TAYLOR ST NW H11 K11
TAYLOR ST NE K11 M11
TENNESSEE AVE L8
TENNYSON ST G13
TEWKESBURY PL J13
TEXAS AVE M7 08
THAYER ST M11
THOMAS ST K10
THOMAS JEFFERSON ST G9
THORNTON PL H10
TILDEN PL NW H11
TILDEN ST NW E11 G11
TODO PL K10
TRACY PL H10
TREASURY PL J8
TRENTON PL SE K5
TRENTON ST SE K5
TRINIDAD AVE K9
TRUMBULL ST J10
TUCKERMAN ST J13
TUNLAW RD F10 G10

U

U PL SE M6
U ST NE K10
U ST NW F10 K10
U ST SE L6 M6
U ST SW K6
UHLAND TER K10
UNDERWOOD ST J13 K13
UNION ST J7
UNIVERSITY AVE NW F11
UNIVERSITY PL NW J10
UNIVERSITY TER NW E10
UPHLAND TER G13
UPSAL ST K5
UPSHUR ST NE L11 M11
UPSHUR ST NW H11 K11
UPTON ST F11 G11
URELL PL L11
UTAH AVE G13

V

V PL SE M6
V ST NE K10 M10
V ST NW F10 K10
V ST SE L6
V ST SW K6
VAN ST SE K7
VAN BUREN ST J13
VAN HAZEN ST G13
VAN NESS ST F11 G11

VALLEY AVE SE K4 L5
VALLEY PL SE L6
VARNUM ST NW J11 K11
VARNUM ST NE K11 M11
VARNUM PL L12
VEAZEY ST NW F11
VEAZEY TER NW G11
VENABLE PL J13
VERMONT AVE J10 J9
VERNON ST H10
VERPLANK PL F11
VINE ST K13
VIRGINIA AVE SE K7 L7
VIRGINIA AVE SW J8 K8
VIRGINIA AVE NW GE H8
VISTA ST M11
VOLTA PL F9 G9

W

W PL NW G10
W PL SE M6
W ST NE K10 M10
W ST NW E10 K10

W ST SE L6 M6
WACLARK PL K5
WADE RD L6
WAGNER ST M6
WAHLER PL K4
WALBRIDGE PL H11
WALLACH PL J10
WALNUT ST NE M11
WALNUT ST NW K13
WALTER ST L6
WARD PL H9
WAREHOUSE AL G9
WARNER ST K9
WARREN ST NW F11
WARREN ST NE L8
WASHINGTON DR J8
WASHINGTON PL NE N8 O8
WATER ST NW G9 H8
WATER ST SW K7
WATER ST SE L7
WATERSIDE DR G10 H10
WATSON PL NW F10
WATSON ST NW E11
WEAVER PL NW L10

WEAVER ST NW E10 E11
WEAVER TER NW E11
WEBSTER ST NE L12
WEBSTER ST NW H11 L12
WEST ALLEY G9
WEST BASIN DR H8
W EXECUTIVE AVE H8
WEST ST SE L6
WEST VIRGINIA AV L9 M10
WESTERN AVE E12 H12
WESTFORD PL O9
WESTMINISTER ST J10
WESTOVER DR M7
WHEELER RD L4 L5
WHITE PL M7
WHITEHAVEN PKWY F10 G10
WHITTIER PL J13 K13
WHITTIER ST J13
WHITTINGHAM PL O9
WILBERFORCE ST NW G10
WILMINGTON PL K5
WILLARD ST H10
WILLOW ST K13

WILTBERGFR ST J10
WINGOM PL F12 G12
WISCONSIN AVE F12 G9
WISE RD H14
WOODBRIDGE ST M11
WOODLAND DR G10
WOODLEY PL NW H10
WOODLEY RD NW G10 H10
WOODWAY LA F11
WORTHINGTON ST G13 H03
WYLIE ST L9
WYNDALE ST H14
WYOMING AVE H10

X

XENIA ST K4 L4

Y

YORKTOWN RO H14
YOST PL M10
YOUNG ST M7
YUMA ST NW F12 G12
YUMA ST SE K4 L4

WASHINGTON NUMBERED STREETS

1 PL NE K11
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60TH ST NE P8
61ST ST NE P8
62D ST NE P8
63D ST NE P8

PEDESTRIANS — DRIVERS

Save with Safety

Slow Down. Save Lives. Prevent Waste.

Walk with care. Keep Alert.

Watch out for Children.

Observe traffic lights.

Don't weave in traffic.

Make turns from proper lanes.

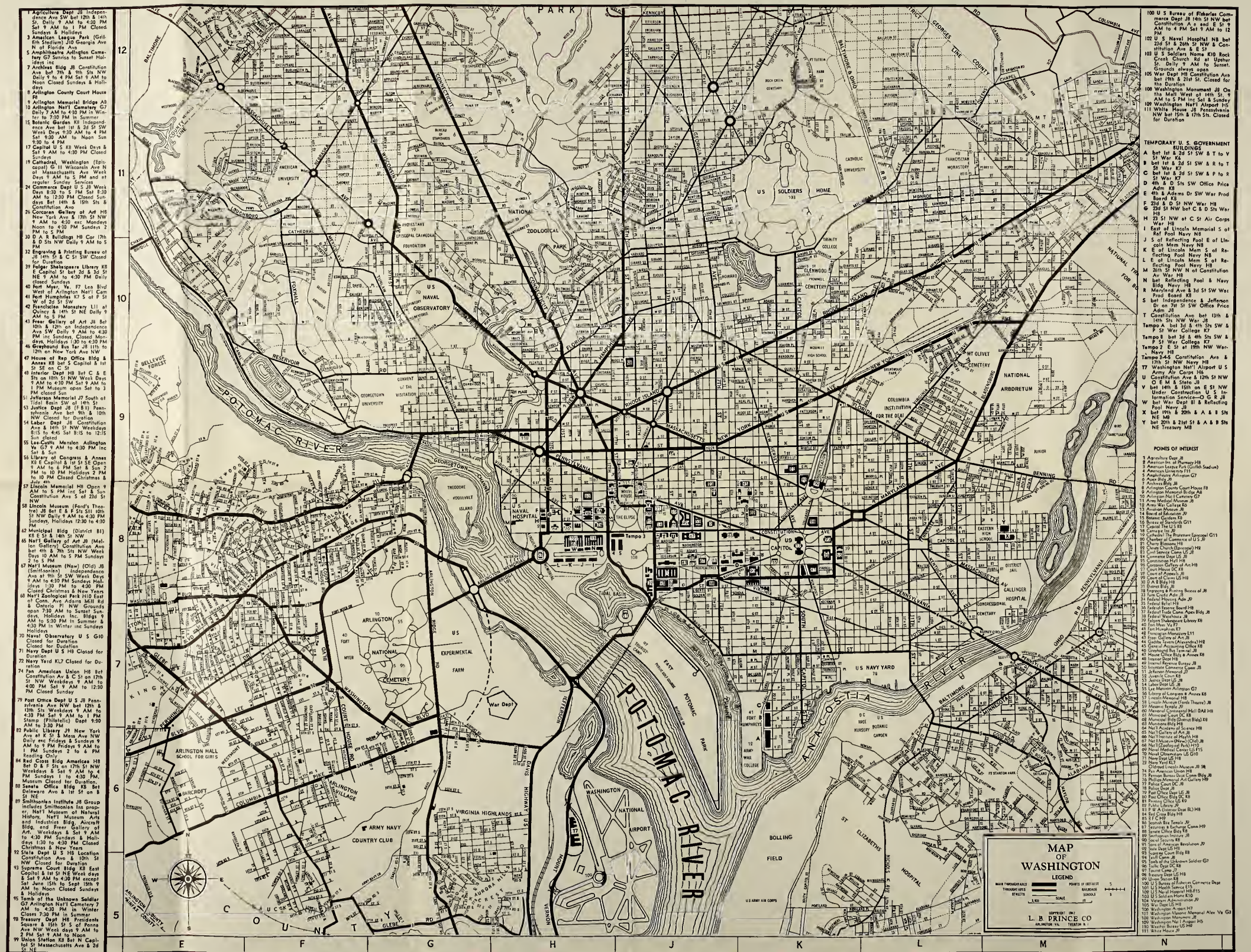
Yield the right of way.

Signal your intentions.

Watch out for the other fellow.

Obeys all traffic laws.

WAIT! WATCH! WAKEUP AND LIVE!



Lincoln Still Lives In Washington

Many Vivid Evidences Abound In Capital

FROM the windows of the White House Abraham Lincoln looked out across the Potomac River to the beautiful rolling hills of Virginia. In those dark days he envisioned a reunited Nation, with that historic stream fulfilling a high mission as a great link in an unbroken chain of sovereign States.

As the nation tomorrow marks his birthday anniversary, there are to be found in the national capital at Washington many graphic and moving evidences of Abraham Lincoln—the President, the statesman, and, perhaps most inspiring, the man himself.

From the memorial which a grateful nation has erected to Lincoln on the banks of the Potomac, Arlington Memorial Bridge, symbolic of a Union which he rendered indissoluble, stretches across the stream to the shores of Virginia. And within the confines of Arlington National Cemetery, and overlooking the bridge and the Lincoln Memorial, stands the home of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

DESCENDANT OF GRANT

By one of those circumstances which the fates so often seem to decree, it was Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant III, direct descendant of the man whose military genius was to aid Lincoln so materially in realizing his dream of an unbroken Union, who was in charge of construction work on the magnificently conceived and executed memorial project.

So a grateful people on both sides of the Potomac now have joined hearts and hands to express in the most tangible materials known to man the aim and ideal of Abraham Lincoln.

The Lincoln Memorial and the Arlington Memorial Bridge

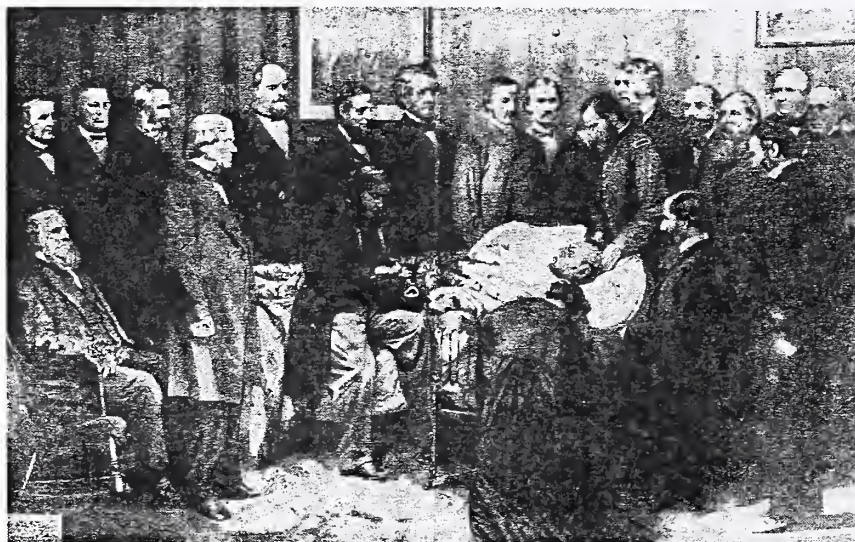
represent the epilogues of the tremendous Lincoln drama. Elsewhere, through the city, "props" in earlier acts are to be found in profusion.

In Twelfth Street is the house in which Lincoln died, and across the street is Ford's Theater, where John Wilkes Booth brought martyrdom to him who longed for peace so deeply. On New York Avenue is the site of the tiny building which once housed a toy store. Here Lincoln came now and then to buy playthings for Tad and Willie Lincoln and their friends, and to distribute among the children of the poor.

THE LONG BRIDGE

In an upper northwest section of the city is the remains of the fort where Lincoln was under fire. And although it is of steel instead of wood, native Washingtonians still call an older span across the Potomac "the long bridge," as it was designated in the days when Lincoln traversed it to confer with leaders of the army in northern Virginia.

On H Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, there stands the Surratt house, in which Booth lived and where the murder plot was hatched. A woman who lived in the Surratt house many years ago told of the many curiosity seekers who then visited the house and demanded to be shown Booth's room. Invariably, she says, these persons expressed surprise



PAINTING of scene at Lincoln's deathbed, made soon after tragedy, hangs in Petersen house where President died. It shows Navy Secretary Welles, Vice President Johnson, Senator Sumner, War Secretary Stanton and Mrs. Lincoln.

that anyone could live there "without getting the creeps."

Today the house is used for business purposes. But its historic associations are known to only a few who pass its fateful portals.

Particularly in the downtown section there are numerous other highly interesting points of contact with Lincoln the President, the man, and the legend. It would take a stout volume to tell of all of them

and of the fascinating tales which cluster about them.

But perhaps of supreme interest to this and to succeeding generations is the Lincolniana which is in the possession of the Library of Congress. Among them are originals of the Gettysburg address and of the second inaugural address. Also, the Library holds the original of the last thing written by the President—a pass for a citizen.

Another place in Washington

which holds a fascination for the millions of Americans who have found inspiration in the career of Abraham Lincoln is the Smithsonian Institution. In its ancient red brick building are housed notable relics, among them articles of clothing and life and death masks. And in its famous hall of the First Ladies of the Land is to be found a dress worn by Mrs. Lincoln.

Within the cloistered confines of the Soldiers' Home, which in Lincoln's day was far out of town, still stands the house to which the President repaired for rest and quiet. Today the journey from the White House to the Home gates takes no more than 15 minutes; in the 1860s it was a long, dusty drive. There Lincoln went for the only vacation he would take; to wander along the tree-lined roads to

forget, if possible, the cares of state in the rustic surrounding he loved so well.

Lincoln needed, as no man since has needed, the refreshment of a few days in unclouded sunshine. For in his family life he always carried a heavy burden. In Springfield, the Lincoln mourned the death of their little son Eddie. And then in the White House the fever-racked body of Willie Lincoln proved unequal to the ravages of disease.

When these disasters and the crushing burden of the war seemed more than he could bear, Lincoln allowed himself to be prevailed upon to take a few hours rest in the little house of Soldiers' Home. It echoed the President's measured tread, the quick scurrying of little Tad, the imperious step of Mary Todd Lincoln.

In Washington today are the material records of Lincoln life, his death, and his accomplishments.

HIS SHADE EVERYWHERE

But classic monuments of stone and steel and state papers in formal array have not stripped from Washington the savor of Lincoln's own personality nor lost to it the sound of his kindly voice and the friend clasp of his hand.

Lincoln's shade is everywhere. In the capital, from the doorways of homes that knew him when he came to visit sick and wounded to "The Avenue" whose pavements so often echoed his steady footfall. And easily one sees him, shawl-draped, answering a newsboy's lusty yell. The White House gate, buying paper, bowing to a passer breathing deeply of the fresh morning air. Truly, Lincoln still lives in Washington.

ONE NATION



UNDER GOD



By the word of the LORD the heavens were made,
and all their host by the breath of his mouth.
He gathered the waters of the sea as in a bottle;
he put the deeps in storehouses.

Let all the earth fear the LORD,
let all the inhabitants of the world stand in
awe of him!

For he spoke, and it came to be;
he commanded, and it stood forth.

The LORD brings the counsel of the nations to nought;
he frustrates the plans of the peoples.
The counsel of the LORD stands for ever,
the thoughts of his heart to all generations.
Blessed is the nation whose God is the LORD,
the people whom he has chosen as his heritage!

The LORD looks down from heaven,
he sees all the sons of men;



from where he sits enthroned he looks forth
on all the inhabitants of the earth,
he who fashions the hearts of them all,
and observes all their deeds.

A king is not saved by his great army;
a warrior is not delivered by his great strength.
The war horse is a vain hope for victory,
and by its great might it cannot save.



THE PEOPLE
O THE UNION
HAM LINCOLN
OREVER



Behold, the eye of the
LORD is on those who
fear him,
on those who hope in
his steadfast love,
that he may deliver their
soul from death,
and keep them alive in
famine.

Our soul waits for the
LORD;
he is our help and
shield.
Yea, our heart is glad
in him,
because we trust in his
holy name.
Let thy steadfast love,
O LORD, be upon us,
even as we hope in
thee.



Revised Standard Version of the Old Testament copyright 1952 by the Division of Christian Education, National Council of Churches, U.S.A.

This selection from Psalm 33:6-22 is part of the Holy Scriptures. We urge you next to read the entire Bible. Bibles, Testaments and language versions of many kinds may be obtained locally at the Washington City Bible Society, Room 412, Washington Building, 1435 "G" Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. or by writing to the American Bible Society, 1865 Broadway, New York, New York.

Photographs courtesy of Washington Convention and Visitors Bureau.



Washington City Bible Society
Washington, D.C.

ENG. SEL. RS880P

ABS-1969-500,000-Q-1-05941

Washington, D.C.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
OFFICE OF RECORDER OF DEEDS



PHONE DISTRICT 7-0671

SIXTH AND D STREETS, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001

December 6, 1971

Mr. Bert Sheldon
Apt. 302
3315 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016

Dear Mr. Sheldon:

The Mayor has asked me to make a search and reply to your letter of October 5, 1971.

Resource information was sought from two other agencies in search of data that would lead us to specifically identify the premises at 516 Eighth Street, S.E. as the location of the Civil War Hospital. A careful search was also conducted of our corporation files in connection with your inquiry. The certificate of incorporation of "The Odd Fellows Union Relief Association of the District of Columbia" was recorded on July 19, 1875 as Instrument No. 343, on Page 24, in Liber 2 of such records. This document does not contain any reference as to the location of the place where the services were to be performed.

I have received information from the Permit Division of the District of Columbia Department of Economic Development to the effect that on April 19, 1878, the Odd Fellows Hall was granted permission to make a 3-story addition to a building that was located on Eighth Street, S.E. This renovation was to cost \$5,000. This permit was for Lot 9 in Square 926 which is the location to which you refer. From the same Department, another permit was issued on February 18, 1881 to the Trustees of the Odd Fellows Hall for the purpose of repairs, at a cost of \$56.00, to the stairway and for the construction of a brick water closet. These repairs were for Lot 9 in Square 926 to the building located on Eighth Street, S.E. between E and G Streets. This particular permit indicated the building was, at that time, occupied by "Stores and Halls." In our extensive search we were unable to specifically identify the premises in question as a hospital location.

I trust, however, that you will be able to find additional information. It appears that newspaper articles or other writings of that time may be

Mr. Bert Sheldon


- 2 -

December 6, 1971

other sources. If there was any type of city directory, it too may contain additional information.

If we can be of further service, please do not fail to call upon me.

Sincerely yours,


Peter S. Ridley
Recorder of Deeds, D.C.

PSR/tlh

WASHINGTON, D.C.

SEEING
THE
NATION'S
CAPITAL

WASHINGTON CONVENTION & VISITORS BUREAU

1616 K STREET, N.W.
STERLING 3-3535





SEEING THE NATION'S CAPITAL

- 1 **ALEXANDRIA**—The Cradle of History, eight miles south of Washington over beautiful George Washington Memorial Parkway. Christ Church, George Washington Masonic National Memorial, Gadsby's Tavern, Carlyle House. A.B.&W. Transit Coaches leave 12th and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., every 10 minutes.
- 2 **AQUARIUM**—Basement of Dept. of Commerce Bldg., 14th St. between Constitution Ave. and E St., N.W. ST. 3-9200. 9 a.m.-5 p.m. daily and Sunday. Closed Christmas Day. Also Census Clock, Seismograph and exhibits in Lobby.
- 3 **ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY**—JA 2-3000 ext 4215. Open daily and Sunday. October thru March: 8 a.m.-5 p.m. April thru September: 8 a.m.-7 p.m. Located here is the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, The Amphitheatre, The Custis-Lee Mansion and the graves of Presidents John F. Kennedy and William Howard Taft. Changing of the Guard at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier every hour on the hour.
- 4 **B'NAI B'RITH MUSEUM**—17th and Rhode Island Ave., N.W. EX 3-5284. Open Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday 1:30-5 p.m.; Sunday 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Free conducted tours available to groups.
- 5 **BOTANIC GARDENS**—1st and Maryland Ave., S.W. 225-6520. Open Sunday thru Friday 9 a.m.-4 p.m.; Saturday 9 a.m.-12 Noon. Closed Christmas and New Year's Day.
- 6 **BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING**—14th and C Sts., S.W. WO 4-7611. Continuous tours Monday thru Friday 8 a.m.-11 a.m., and 12:30 p.m.-2 p.m. Closed Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.
- 7 **CAPITOL**—Capitol Hill. CA 4-3121. Open every day 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Open after 4:30 if Congress is in session until one-half hour after adjournment. Tours 9 a.m.-3:55 p.m., groups forming every 20 minutes. Guide service 25¢ for persons 10 years of age and over; school groups 15¢ when accompanied by supervised leader.
- 8 **CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART**—17th and New York Ave., N.W. ME 8-3211. Open Tuesday thru Friday 10 a.m.-4:30 p.m.; Saturday 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m.; Sunday and Holidays 2-5 p.m. *Closed Monday.*
- 9 **CUSTIS-LEE MANSION**—JA 2-3000 ext 2146. Open daily, October thru March: 9:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.; April thru September: 9:30 a.m.-6 p.m. Admission 50¢ to all over 15 years of age.
- 10 **DUMBARTON OAKS**—1703 32nd St., N.W. 232-3101. Gardens open daily except Holidays 2-5 p.m.; Museum open daily except Monday and Holidays 2-5 p.m.
- 11 **FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**—9th and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. EX 3-7100 ext 447. Open Monday thru Friday 9:15 a.m.-4:15 p.m. Closed Saturday, Sunday and Holidays. Tours start every 15 minutes and last approximately one hour. Advance reservations necessary for group tours.
- 12 **FOLGER (SHAKESPEARE) LIBRARY**—201 East Capitol St. LI 6-4800. Exhibit Hall open Monday thru Saturday 10 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Closed Sunday and Holidays.
- 13 **FRANCISCAN MONASTERY**—14th and Quincy St., N.E. LA 6-6800. Catacombs and Gardens open daily and Holidays 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Continuous conducted tours.
- 14 **INTERNATIONAL VISITOR INFORMATION SERVICE (IVIS)**—801 19th St., N.W., Suite 220. DI 7-4554. Open Monday thru Friday 9 a.m.-5:30 p.m.; Saturday 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Free service pertaining to language assistance and information on Washington to international visitors. Professional appointments and people-to-people contacts arranged on request.
- 15 **ISLAMIC CENTER**—2551 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. DE 2-3451. Open daily 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Guided tours for groups may be arranged thru the office of the director. Friday Congregation Prayer at 12 noon (E.S.T.) during winter; 1 p.m. (E.D.T.) during summer.
- 16 **JEFFERSON MEMORIAL**—South bank of Tidal Basin. DU 1-7230. Open daily 8 a.m.-Midnight.
- 17 **LIBRARY OF CONGRESS**—1st and Independence Ave. S.E. 783-0400. Exhibit Halls open Monday thru Saturday 9 a.m.-10 p.m.; Sunday 11:30 a.m.-10 p.m.
- 18 **LINCOLN MEMORIAL**—West Potomac Park, foot of 23rd St., N.W. Open daily 8 a.m.-Midnight.
- 19 **MARINE CORPS MEMORIAL (IWO JIMA STATUE)**—Route 50 across Arlington Memorial Bridge.
- 20 **MEDICAL MUSEUM, ARMED FORCES INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGY**—701 Independence Ave., S.W. OX 6-4315. Open daily 9 a.m.-5 p.m.
- 21 **MOUNT VERNON**—Mount Vernon, Va. 780-2000. Open daily, March thru September 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; October thru February 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Adult admission 75¢. School groups grades 7 to 12 admission 40¢. Children under 12 and school groups grades 1 to 6 admitted free.

22 NATIONAL ARBURETUM — Bladensburg Rd. & R St., N.E. 399-5400. 415 acres of flowering trees and shrubs. April thru September, Monday thru Friday 8 a.m.-7 p.m.; Saturday, Sunday and Holidays 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Closes 5 p.m. every day October thru March.

23 NATIONAL ARCHIVES—7th and Constitution Ave., N.W. WO 3-6404. Open weekdays and Holidays 9 a.m.-10 p.m.; Sunday 1-10 p.m. Closed Christmas and New Year's Day.

24 NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART—6th and Constitution Ave., N.W. RE 7-4215. Open daily 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sunday 2-10 p.m. September to June: Concert every Sunday evening 8 p.m. in East Garden Court.

25 NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY—17th and M Sts., N.W. 296-7500. Open Monday thru Friday 9 a.m.-7 p.m.; Saturday and Holidays 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sunday 12 noon-5 p.m. Closed Christmas Day.

26 NATIONAL HISTORICAL WAX MUSEUM—5th and K Sts., N.W. NA 8-2996. Open daily 9 a.m.-9 p.m. Featuring great moments and famous personalities in American History. Adults 90¢. Children 6 to 12 50¢. Children under 6 free.

27 NATIONAL HOUSING CENTER—1625 L St. N.W. RE 7-5656. Open Monday thru Friday 10 a.m.-6 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday 1-6 p.m.

28 NATIONAL SHRINE OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION—4th and Michigan Ave., N.E. LA 6-8300. Open daily 7 a.m.-8 p.m. Sunday and Holy Day Masses 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 noon. Guided tours every half hour.

29 PAN AMERICAN UNION—17th and Constitution Ave., N.W. EX 3-8450. Open Monday thru Friday, Oct.-Feb., 8:30 a.m.-4 p.m.; Monday thru Saturday, Mar.-Sept., 8:30 a.m.-4 p.m. Conducted tours 15¢ per person.

30 PETERSEN HOUSE (HOUSE WHERE LINCOLN DIED)—10th St. between E and F Sts., N.W. DU 1-7259. Open every day except Christmas 9 a.m.-5:30 p.m. Admission 10¢ to all over 18.

31 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION GROUP — NA 8-1810.

Arts and Industries Building—9th and Jefferson Dr., S.W.

Freer Gallery of Art—12th and Independence Ave., S.W.

Museum of History and Technology—12th and Constitution Ave., N.W.

Museum of Natural History—10th and Constitution Ave., N.W.

Smithsonian Building—10th and Jefferson Drive, S.W.

All above are open daily 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

32 SUPREME COURT—1st and Maryland Ave., N.E. EX 3-1640. Open Monday thru Friday 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m.; Saturday 9 a.m.-12 noon Closed Sunday and Holidays. Conducted tours every 15 minutes except when Court is in session. Last tour weekdays at 4 p.m. Last tour Saturday at 11:30 a.m.

33 TRUXTON - DECATUR NAVAL MUSEUM — 1610 H St., N.W. ST 3-2573. Open every day except Monday 10:30 a.m.-4 p.m. Admission free.

34 U. S. NAVAL MUSEUM—8th and M St., S.E. OX 8-3519. Open daily 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

35 U. S. NAVAL OBSERVATORY—34 and Massachusetts Ave., N.W. OX 6-8691. Conducted tours at 2 p.m. only, Monday thru Friday. Advance reservations required for groups of 10 or more.

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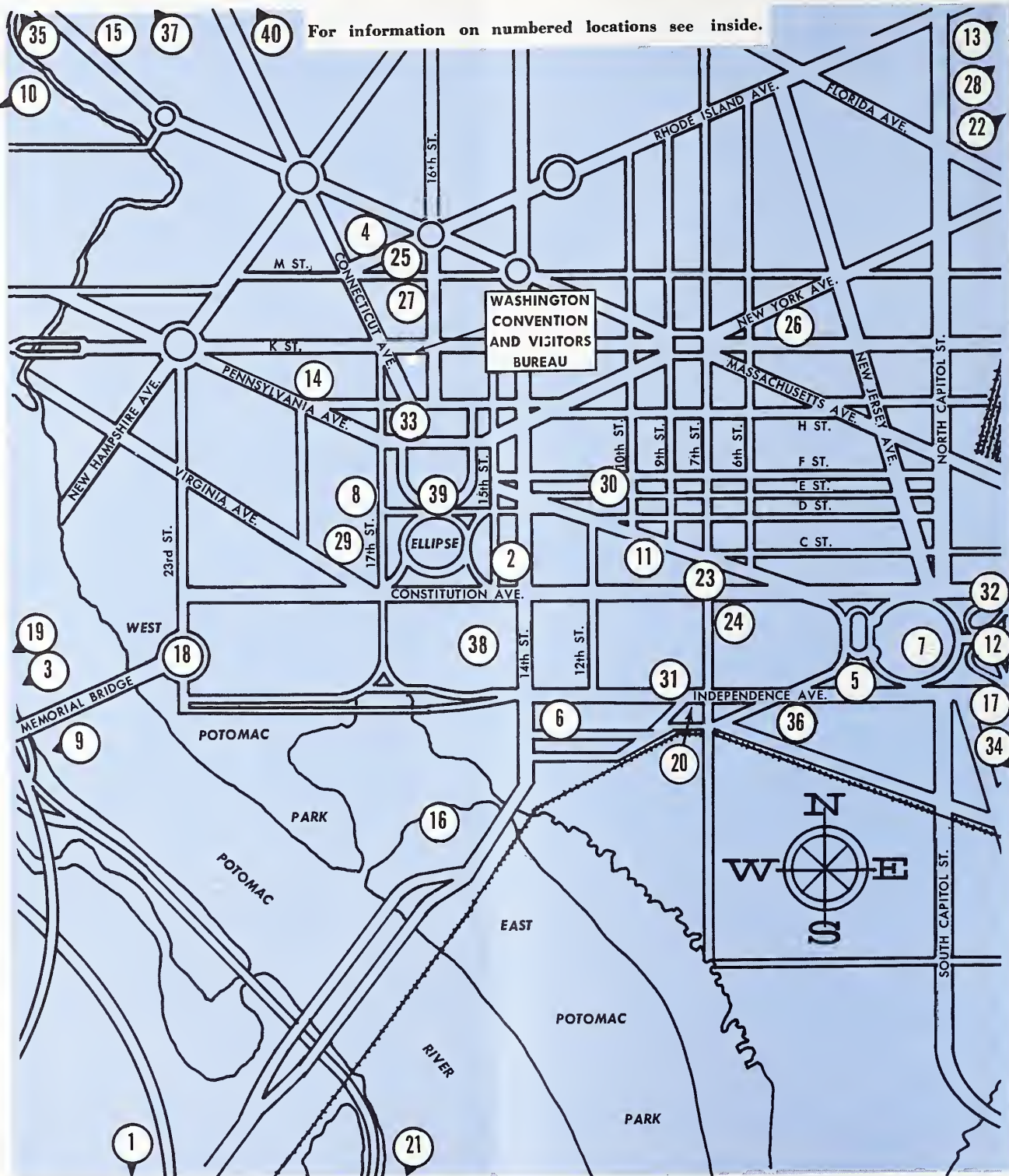
37 WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL — Wisconsin and Massachusetts Aves., N.W. WO 6-3500. Weekday services 7:30 a.m., Noon and 4 p.m.; Sunday Services 8, 9, and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Conducted tours Monday thru Saturday 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; Sunday 12:15, 1:30 and 2:30. Tomb and Memorial of Woodrow Wilson located in Cathedral. Carillon Recitals Wednesday and Sunday 12:15 p.m.

38 WASHINGTON MONUMENT—On the Mall at 15th St., N.W. DU 1-7273. Open daily March 20 thru Labor Day 8 a.m.-11 p.m.; Labor Day to March 19 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Elevator fee 10¢ for visitors over 18.

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40 ZOOLOGICAL PARK — 3000 Connecticut Ave., N.W. CO 5-0743. Buildings open November thru April 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m.; May thru October 9:30 a.m.-5 p.m. Grounds open throughout the year from daylight to dark.

For information on numbered locations see inside.



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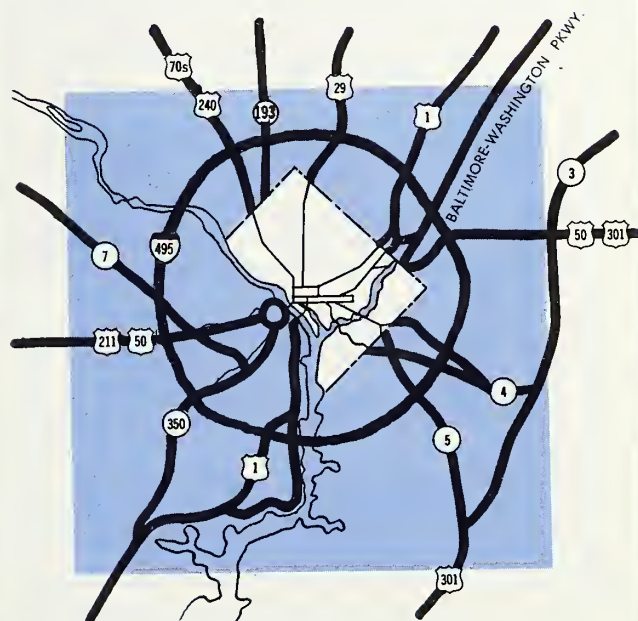
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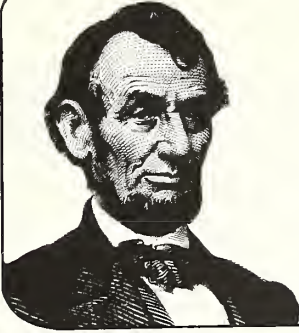
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Lincoln Lore

November, 1980

Bulletin of the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum. Mark E. Neely, Jr., Editor.
Mary Jane Hubler, Editorial Assistant. Published each month by the
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Number 1713

JOHN HINCKLEY, JR., AND JOHN WILKES BOOTH

John Hinckley's attempt to assassinate President Ronald Reagan provoked the now customary ritual of national soul-searching and retelling of bad history. Reporters flocked to psychiatrists to get some insight on the madmen (and madwomen) who have at alarmingly frequent intervals attempted to sprinkle the pages of our history with the blood of American Presidents. In Hinckley's case the psychiatrists seem to have the most to tell us, but I long for the day when the reporters seek their historical perspective on current events from historians rather than medical doctors, political scientists, or other journalists.

The impulse to put such unsettling events in perspective is commendable, but the word "perspective" connotes the long

view. Only historians have a long enough view to assess the place of this most recent assassination attempt in America's political history. By failing to consult historians, the press falls for the version of history retailed by those who know little about it. Thus Jane E. Brody, in an article for the distinguished New York Times News Service, tells us that "Unlike other countries, where assassinations of heads of state are carried out either by political fanatics or in a military coup, in this country nearly all assassinations have been personally, not politically, motivated." Anthony Lewis, in an article in the New York Times of April 2nd, calls America's assassins and would-be assassins "lonely, demented men." "Of all the attacks," he writes, "only that on President



THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

AT FORD'S THEATRE WASHINGTON, D.C. APRIL 14TH 1865.

From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 1. Lincoln's assassination as Currier & Ives depicted it.

Truman by Puerto Rican nationalists had an identifiable political purpose." *Time* magazine, in its April 13th issue, identified John Wilkes Booth as "the first of the modern American assassins." *Time* belittles his love for the Confederacy as "fustian" and stresses Booth's desire for fame. United Press International's Peter Costa got his history from a psychiatrist who had studied "Son of Sam" killer David Berkowitz and from other illustrious medicos. One of the latter said that "Recent assassination attempts have not been politically motivated." And the "Son of Sam" doctor added that John Wilkes Booth was similar to Hinckley in being a failure, overshadowed by a successful father. "The psychiatrist," Costa wrote, "said Boothe [sic] was a failed actor, who never received the critical acclaim that his father — also an actor — did." Most of the articles about the recent attempt agreed that only the Puerto Rican nationalists who attempted to kill President Harry Truman were exceptions to the rule that American assassins were mentally unstable loners little concerned with the issues of politics.

Absolutely nothing in the Lincoln assassination fits this new version of American history. In the hope of destroying this myth before it gains any serious degree of acceptance, let us review the facts of America's first Presidential assassination, John Wilkes Booth's political crime, the murder of Abraham Lincoln.

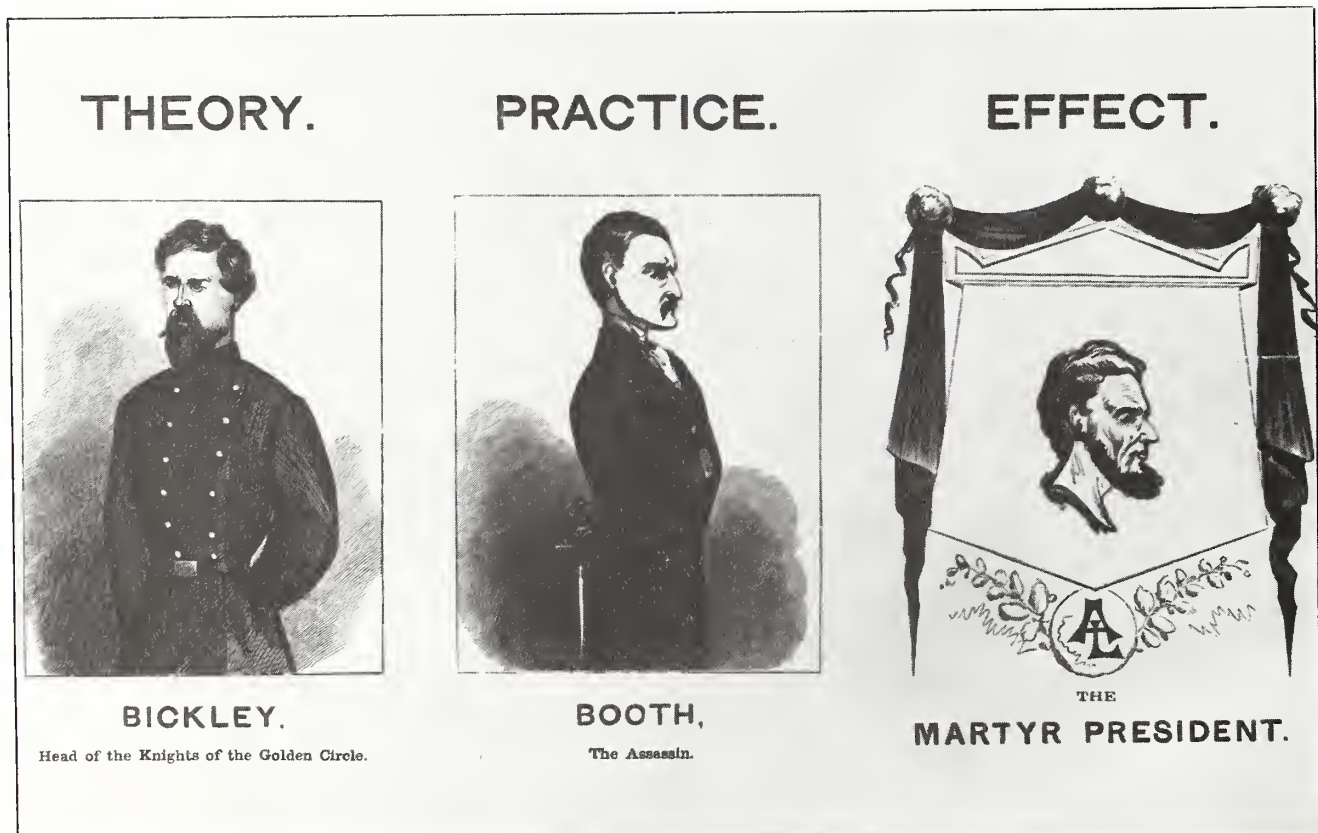
"They are quiet, slightly overweight young men more familiar with guns than with girls." This is the dramatic beginning of Peter Costa's article, which tries to force Booth into the mold of other assassins and would-be assassins. To this profile, Dr. Zigmond Lebensohn adds the portrait of "a single mentally disturbed person who is alienated from society, who feels like a zero, is wanted by no one and can't get a job." Jane Brody admits that Booth does not fit the mold of the "little people" who have since tried to kill American Presidents, but she hastens to add that "even Booth was the lesser light in a family of actors more successful than he."

It would be a great error to engage in a debate on this question on the narrow terms suggested by the journalists and psychologists. I do not relish the prospect of a debate over

Booth's psyche, about which we know very little. I feel certain that some doctors and journalists would not find Booth's \$20,000-a-year income a significant index of his secure fame as an actor. His reputation as a ladies' man might be thought a minor exception to the profile. More pertinent to setting the record straight is all the vast historical evidence the doctors and journalists fail to mention — the evidence that proves Lincoln's assassination was a crime with a clear political motive and not the weirdly inexplicable intrusion of a little lunatic into American history. The doctors and the reporters will not find the explanation of Lincoln's assassination by studying John Wilkes Booth's relationship with his father. The answer lies in the testimony, letters, and documents which Booth and his coconspirators left for historians to study.

Coconspirators? The doctors and journalists did not mention them, but they are an important proof of the nature of John Wilkes Booth's crime. In the first place, *they did exist*. His was not the work of some troubled individual so far from reality that he could enlist no one else in his cause. If fact, he enlisted quite a few. Booth's crime began as a plot to kidnap the President, and he gathered a large enough group to accomplish it — a group equipped with the talents he needed for a desperate act. In the late summer or early autumn of 1864, Booth contacted two old school chums of his, Samuel Bland Arnold and Michael O'Laughlen (or O'Laughlin). In the winter he added John Harrison Surratt, Jr. Surratt was well connected in the disloyal network of southern Maryland, and he probably introduced Booth to George A. Atzerodt, the next recruit. Booth added David Edgar Herold, a pharmacist's assistant who had sold the actor medicine when he was ailing from a growth on his neck, and, finally, Lewis Thornton Powell (alias Paine or Payne).

They were all useful men. Arnold and O'Laughlen were former soldiers. Surratt was a spy; he knew how to get away from Yankee soldiers and detectives. Herold was a partridge hunter, allegedly familiar with the backwoods of Maryland through which the kidnappers must flee. Atzerodt had often ferried spies across the river from Maryland to Virginia.



From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 2. This rare and unidentified print interpreted Booth's crime as a political act.



*From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum*

FIGURE 3. Ford's Theatre was a less inviting spot for crime.

Powell was a former soldier, too, and he was large, strong, and violent.

What held this group together? Political views. Arnold and O'Laughlen were former Confederate soldiers. Surratt was a Confederate spy who carried the illegal "mail" from Richmond to Canada and back. Atzerodt had helped Confederate spies also. Powell was an escaped Confederate prisoner of war. Only Herold was so triflingly boyish as to lack any defined political opinions. The other members of the group all hoped the Confederacy would win the war. All had directly aided the Confederate war effort. It is no wonder they did not like Lincoln.

Booth was a man of pronounced political opinions. He, too, hoped that the Confederacy would win the war, and his hope was so fervent that he gave up his successful acting career to pursue the political object of removing Lincoln as an obstacle to Confederate success. In the spring of 1864, General Ulysses S. Grant had ceased exchanging prisoners, figuring manpower was a more serious problem for the South than for the North. Booth thought he could regain that lost manpower for the South by exchanging the President for Confederate soldiers in Yankee prisons.

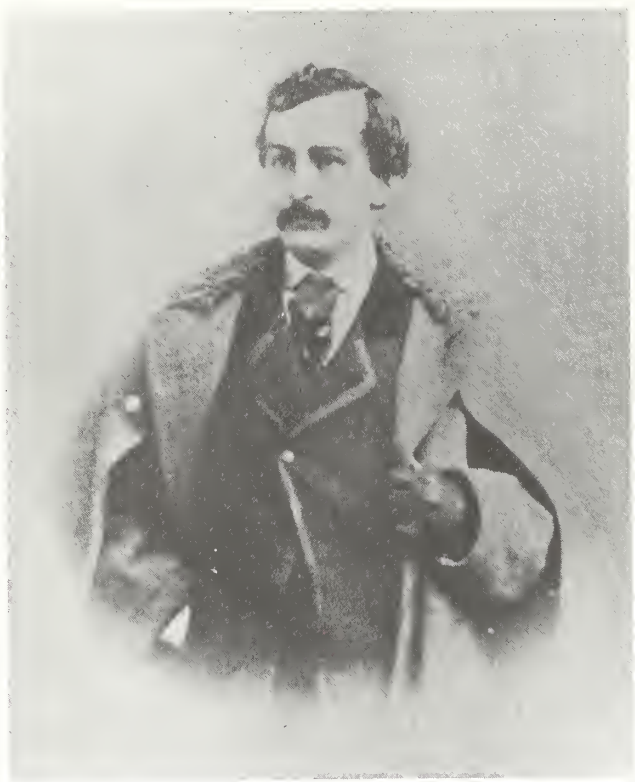
We know little about John Wilkes Booth, but we do know his political opinions. In November, 1864, he left a letter — the longest extant Booth letter — with his sister, Asia Booth Clarke. "People of the North," Booth warned, "to hate tyranny, to love liberty and justice, to strike at wrong and oppression, was the teaching of our fathers. The study of our early history will not let me forget it, and may it never." This libertarian rhetoric, the stock-in-trade of the Democratic opposition to the Lincoln administration, led Booth to fear that Lincoln was a tyrant. He told his brother Edwin, who voted for Lincoln in 1864, that Lincoln would become king of America. To his fears of the demise of liberty in America, John Wilkes Booth joined racial fears. He had grown up in Maryland, and the political philosophy of that slave state permeated Booth's mind. "This country was formed for the



SOLDIER'S HOME, WASHINGTON, D.C.

*From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum*

FIGURE 4. The Soldiers' Home offered the conspirators great opportunities to kidnap Lincoln.



From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 5. John Wilkes Booth.

white, not for the black man," Booth's letter argued. "And, looking upon *African slavery* from the same standpoint held by the noble framers of our Constitution, I, for one, have ever considered it one of the greatest blessings (both for themselves and us) that God ever bestowed upon a favored nation. Witness heretofore our wealth and power; witness their elevation and enlightenment above their race elsewhere." Most accounts agree that when Booth shot Lincoln, he shouted, "*Sic semper tyrannis*." The political motive was uppermost in his mind from the beginning of the kidnap plot until that fateful moment over six months later at Ford's Theatre.

To be sure, Booth's was not a legitimate, rational, or ordinary political act. Thousands of Americans held the same political views he did without deciding to stalk the President with a Deringer pistol. Booth's coconspirators shrank in number as the crime became wilder in conception. By the time Booth had gathered enough men to kidnap the President, it was no longer the season of hot weather in Washington. Lincoln was no longer taking his long rides to the Soldiers' Home to sleep at night, and their opportunity was lost. Booth then decided to kidnap the President from Ford's Theatre while he watched a play. Arnold and O'Laughlen thought the new scheme preposterous; they would not have a shadow of a chance of coming out of it alive. After an abortive attempt to capture Lincoln in his carriage, they left the plot. John Surratt went back to carrying the Confederate mail to Canada. Booth now had too few men to kidnap the President.

Richmond fell. There was no place to take Lincoln now, even if the conspirators could capture him. Only truly desperate measures could save the Confederacy, keep American liberties safe from the "tyrant" in Washington, and make this an all-white country. By killing the President, the Vice-President, and the Secretary of State, Booth thought he might cause a revolution in the North that would accomplish his purposes. Atzerodt, Herold, and Powell were still with him, and each had a role to play on the night of April 14th.

It is true that the political motives for Booth's crime have been obscured over the years since 1865. Lincoln's fame has been an important factor in this. Most Americans have regarded Lincoln as so good a President that it seems only a

madman could have killed him. Moreover, it took an enormous effort to bring this country back together after the bloodiest war in its history. It would not have aided this effort to be constantly reminded that men of Confederate sympathies were responsible for Lincoln's murder. The political motives were conveniently ignored for the sake of national unity; many eventually forgot them. Concern for the Negro reached an acme during the Civil War and Reconstruction. After 1877 white opinions of the Negro declined precipitously, and by the turn of the century few white Americans cared enough about the plight of the black man to recall that hatred of the Emancipation Proclamation motivated Lincoln's assassins.

Finally, Lincoln scholarship itself has been somewhat to blame for our tendency to forget Booth's political motives. The great Lincoln biographers, like James G. Randall, often boasted that they were concerned in their works only with the living Lincoln. They left the assassination to amateurs and sensationalists who invented new motives for Booth's act, motives that further obscured the true political motive for the crime.

The fact remains that Lincoln's assassination was the act of political fanatics, not of a solitary lunatic trying to work out his personal psychological problems. Historians would have told the reporters, if only they had been asked. There is no simple solution to the problem of assassination in America, but the problem will never be solved if we ignore what history tells us about these crimes.

IN MEMORIAM EVERETTE BEACH LONG (1919-1981)

E.B. "Pete" Long, a member of *Lincoln Lore's* Bibliography Committee, died in Chicago on March 31.

Born in Whitehall, Wisconsin, Mr. Long attended Miami University (Ohio) and Northwestern University. His distinguished career began in journalism. He worked for the Associated Press for eight years and became an editor of the *American Peoples Encyclopaedia*. In the 1950s he became Bruce Catton's research assistant on the three-volume *Centennial History of the Civil War*. That experience led to similar work for Allan Nevins on the later volumes of his monumental *Ordeal of the Union* series.

In 1969 Mr. Long left Chicago, where he had lived most of his mature life, for Wyoming. He carried with him an enormous store of knowledge about the Civil War. Two years later he published *The Civil War Day by Day: An Almanac, 1861-1865*. This remarkable reference work — 728 pages of facts — sits at the elbow of nearly all Civil War historians. Long became a Professor of American Studies at the University of Wyoming, one of the very few people in the country to attain such academic status without a Ph.D.

Professor Long recently completed *The Saints and the Union: Utah Territory during the Civil War*, a study of the troubled relationship between the Mormons and the United States in its most critical period. He returned to Chicago this spring to speak about his new book to a local club. He was among old friends. "Pete" was perhaps the most sought-after speaker for Civil War Round Tables, and the Milwaukee and Fort Wayne clubs were awaiting his visit. After the Chicago speech, he walked to his hotel, called his beloved wife of thirty-nine years, described his fine day to her, hung up, and died moments later of a heart attack.

"Pete" was friendly and conscientious. He was a stimulating conversationalist and a dedicated worker. He was a prolific and good writer. He was a gifted, even inspiring, speaker. He truly "gave the last full measure of devotion" to the study of the Civil War.

January 1981

file: Washington, DC

Reader's Digest

\$125

CAN AMERICA WIN THE CAR WAR?

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"DO NOT GO GENTLE"

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HELP! TEACHER CAN'T TEACH!

WASHINGTON, D.C.—like Canberra and Brasília—is a capital city created on a chosen site to be the center of government. In 1787, after the Constitutional Convention had invented a nation, the Continental Congress looked around for a place to call its capital. It was a delicate problem. The North, while not inclined to add the costs of construction to its Revolutionary War debts, was touchy about seeing the government decamp to the South. The South had the money, but resented the suggestion that it should take on the burdens of a federal city.

Both sides were pacified by an agreement to set aside ten square miles as a so-called District of Columbia, a neutral zone independent of state influence, whose costs should be borne by the federal government. The site, selected by President George Washington, was a peninsula formed by the Potomac and Anacostia rivers, ceded to the federal government by Maryland and Virginia.

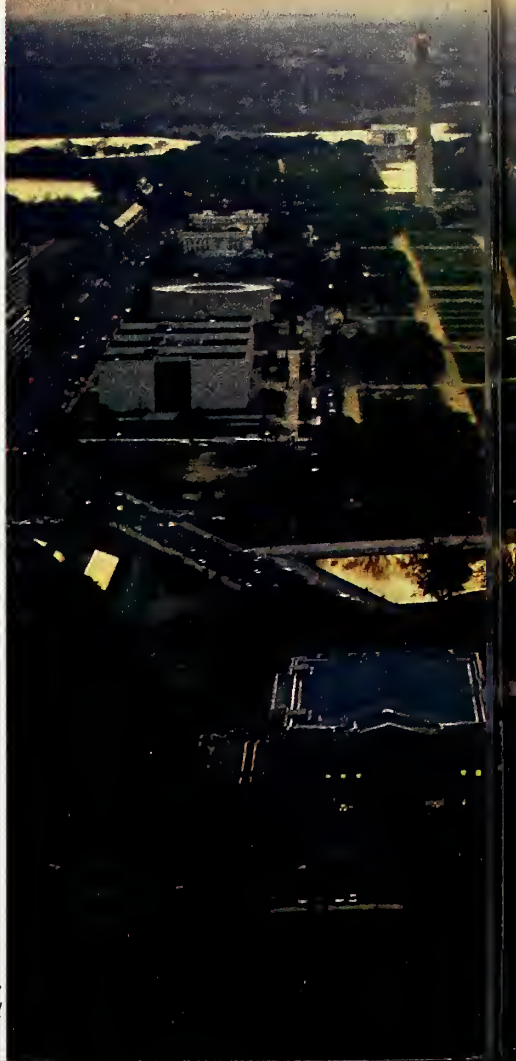
A French architect and military engineer, Pierre Charles L'Enfant, drew up a plan of great diagonal avenues crossing a rectangular network of long streets. The regular punctuation of "circles" would provide majestic vistas, in several directions. They would also allow for the placement of cannon.

L'Enfant commanded the project for only ten months. (He was dismissed after tearing down, without permission, a manor house that obstructed a proposed vista.) But such

Condensed from "ABOVE WASHINGTON"

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ROBERT CAMERON

TEXT BY ALISTAIR COOKE




Dusk drapes its mantle serenely over the Capitol, the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial

WASHINGTON: A Capital With Class

From "swamp in the wilderness" to modern phenomenon, the grace and splendor of our capital city are uniquely conveyed in these aerial photographs





An aerial photograph of Washington, D.C., showing the city's layout with the Potomac River on the left, the White House and Capitol building in the center, and the Jefferson Memorial and Lincoln Memorial in the foreground. The city is densely packed with buildings and roads, with the Potomac River flowing through it.

The Washington Monument rises from the center of a diamond whose points are adorned by (clockwise) the Capitol, the Jefferson Memorial, the Lincoln Memorial and the White House

were his authority and diligence that his master plan survived—and it still gives to Washington a sense of splendor and spaciousness.

The town site in those days—Jefferson called it “that swamp in the wilderness”—was plagued by malaria and typhoid fever. The summer was, and still is, one of infernal heat. So the three branches of government would perform from fall into spring, then leave for their home towns.

Because most of the capital's real estate was federally owned and thus tax-exempt, the few private landowners who did pay taxes were loath to put up money for lighting, paving, sewers, a water supply and so on. For 50 years or more, the streets were paved exclusively with mud.

The great turning point in the city's growth came during the Civil War. As the base of the Northern armies, the District swarmed with everybody who had a gun or a favor to sell. During those years, and in the lush days of Reconstruction—with its burgeoning fortunes in steel, railroads, copper, silver and the rest—Washington became the year-round headquarters of government as well as of pressure groups and fixers. Some of their heirs are with us still.

If the physical growth of the city can be attributed to one man, he is Alexander Shepherd, the city's boss from 1871 to 1874. He gave the capital paved streets, workable sewers, a pure water supply, improved gas lines. He had a passion for trees,



Left: Arlington Memorial Bridge, begun in 1926, links the monument "diamond" with Virginia's Arlington National Cemetery

Lower left: The vertical of the Washington Monument contrasts sharply with the low dome of the Jefferson Memorial

Lower right: Arlington House, once the home of Robert E. Lee, maintains a stately vigil above the tomb of John F. Kennedy, with its eternal flame



and went on a rampage planting sycamores, oaks, lindens, willows and elms, making Washington one of the leafiest capitals on earth. In the process, he bankrupted the city and so retired discreetly to Mexico.

Toward the end of the century, a lust for Athens and Rome consumed the capital's architects. Today you cannot find in many cities of Greece such an imposing stack of porticoes, rows of Ionic columns and

sleek piles of white-stone cement.

In this century, as the United States developed its industrial muscle and its international power, the capital city inevitably attracted the appurtenances of power and prestige: one of the world's great libraries, many colleges and universities, medical-research centers, two daily newspapers, television and radio stations, great art galleries.

And, of course, the city has





LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



Prominent features of this 1917 photo are Union Station (upper left), the Capitol, the Senate Office Building (upper center) and the Cannon Building of the House of Representatives (lower right). In the recent photo at the right, the cluster of government buildings has grown, but the basic integrity of the area remains intact



The Smithsonian "Castle," a fine example of Norman Revival architecture, is flanked on the viewer's right by the Arts and Industries Building and the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden

spawned a huge and proliferating bureaucracy. Nowhere else in the United States do so many people (including half a million civilian and military employees of the government, one-fourth of the city's work force) hold more or less permanent jobs. Washington has the third-highest average spendable family income—over \$27,000—in the nation.

In a word, Jefferson's swamp in the wilderness has become a modern phenomenon—a giant machine of government planted on the most valuable plot of real estate in the nation.



2/13/85

Lincoln's other home

A Springfieldian finds an old friend in Washington, D.C.

by Sandra Martin

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Most playgoers have another drama on their minds as they fidget against the nineteenth century confines of Ford's Theatre's wooden chairs before the curtain rises for some modern production. Eyes are drawn to flag-draped Box 8 on the first balcony, where an Illinois playgoer watched *Our American Cousin* on the night of April 14, 1865. He was Abraham Lincoln and here he was assassinated. If today's playgoer is also an Illinoisan—the rising emotion tinged with homesickness might lead to a little quest to discover places where, in this city of presidents, Lincoln's memory lingers.

In Ford's Theatre it is palpable. Music, dance, and fantasy have entertained modern audiences here every season since 1968, when the theater was reopened. But Ford's looks as it did that Good Friday night six score years ago. In the expectant hum before playtime, as Washingtonians arrive talking government gossip, the theater seems preserved. But no, you

learn if you return in the day to hear the National Park Service program, it is "restored." The theater attempted to reopen after the assassination, but threats combined with the memory of recent fires, closed the two-year-old theater's curtains for ninety-seven years. It became a federal office building then a record center—which it was in 1893, when another fatal tragedy, the collapse of a floor, added to its grim legend. Then it became a Lincoln museum. Finally, after a \$2 million federal restoration, it is once again Ford's Theatre, prepared for a President's fashionably late entrance.

Six times each day a scattered audience hangs on the story of that night. Today's lecturer is Fred Wiggins, a park service ranger who seems to call on his memory as if he had been there. He recalls the derelict presidential guard, actor-assassin John Wilkes Booth's familiarity with the theater, his wait for the line when he knew the house would erupt in laughter, then the shot followed by the struggle, the

torn flag and dislodged portrait of George Washington. Now the leap, which resulted in a broken leg. Then came the pursuit, which failed initially.

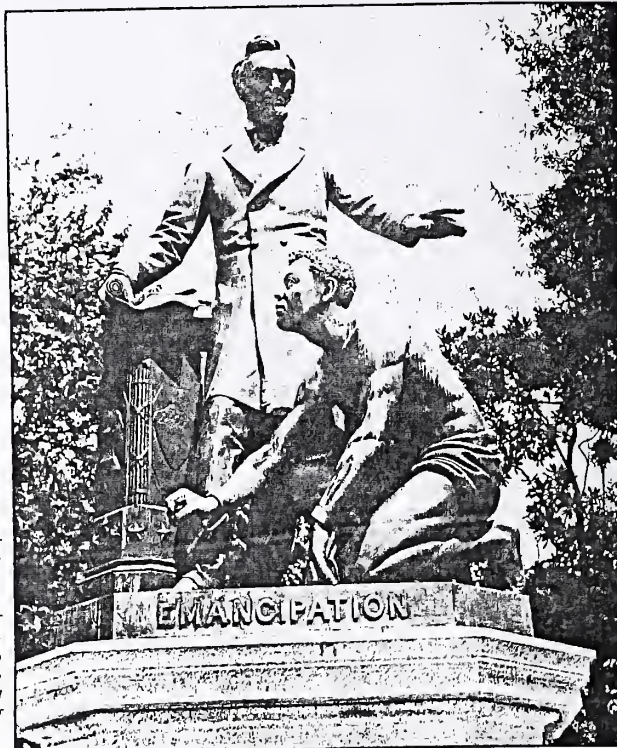
Hats are no longer reverently removed in the theater. But always there are questions. People from around the nation Lincoln preserved are eager for the details. Lincoln dominates Ford's Theatre, as present in spirit as in the bronze sculpture by Illinoisian Carl Tolpo.

And in the basement museum is Lincoln's life mask and hands, cast in 1860. His death suit, too, and the assassin's gun. All make Lincoln stir in each visitor's memory. "They still seem to feel him here," says Wiggins' fellow ranger, historian Wally Shaw, who especially loves to spin Lincoln stories for a Springfieldian.

"People gathered that Good Friday night until the street was filled—seven to ten thousand of them," Shaw said.

Today that street, 10th Street, N.W., is shabby. Men as ragged as Civil War wounded loiter outside a waffle shop, pooling

The statue of Lincoln the Emancipator was constructed entirely from contributions of emancipated citizens of the United States. The first contribution of \$5 being made by Charlotte Scott, a freed woman of Virginia.



their money to buy a sandwich or a pint of wine. The brick pavement has been allowed to remain in the few hundred feet shared by Ford's Theatre and the Petersen rooming house. In a lean-to room toward the rear of that middle-class hostelry, Lincoln's pilgrimage ended. Here, too, most of the furnishings are reconstructed. But the blood-stained pillowcase is the very one on which the unconscious President's head lay, on a bed four inches too short for his six-foot-four frame. It's a place for meditation, a place where you can feel ghosts.

Abe Lincoln's ghost walks elsewhere in Washington, too. Of the dozen or so Lincoln sites here, rangers Wiggins and Shaw

agree that the Lincoln Memorial is the most hallowed. Of course Lincoln never visited that marble temple, with its thirty-six columns, one for each of the states of the union in 1865. It wasn't begun until 1914, nor completed until 1922. At its feet in the frosty February twilight, skaters skim over the national mall. Down a true sightline to the east stand the Washington Monument and the Capitol. Across the Potomac River to the west, in a line nearly that true, is Arlington National Cemetery, dominated by the home of George Washington's step-granddaughter and her husband, Robert E. Lee. At its foot, invisible at this distance, is the tomb of Washington's city plan-

ner, Pierre L'Enfant. Brilliantly visible there, despite the distance, is the eternal flame at the grave of John F. Kennedy. Here Washington is its most beautiful, its monuments unmarred by the failed dreams that litter the streets. Dominating it all, at Lincoln Memorial, is the nineteen-foot-square seated Lincoln designed by Daniel Chester French. But French's Lincoln is too stately for these familiars with Lincoln of the prairie. It's a relief to see Illinois in his thick-soled boots, his massive hands—one clenched, one clasped. In the Memorial, even tourists whisper.

But at Lincoln Park to the Southeast, dogs and people

continued on next page

play. No hush surrounds the statue of Lincoln the Emancipator, who now shares the park with Mary McLeod Bethune. Beneath his abstracted stare kneels freedman Archer Alexander, bareheaded and breechclothed, his manacles broken, waiting to rise. The statue seems paternalistic in these times. But read the inscription: "In grateful memory of Abraham Lincoln, this monument is dedicated by the Western Sanitary Commission of St. Louis, Missouri, constructed entirely from contributions of emancipated citizens of the United States freed by his proclamation on Jan. 1st, 1863 A.D., the first contribution of \$5 being made by Charlotte Scott, a freed woman of Virginia from her first earnings in freedom, and consecrated by her suggestion and request on the day she heard of President Lincoln's death, to build a monument to his memory, 1875."

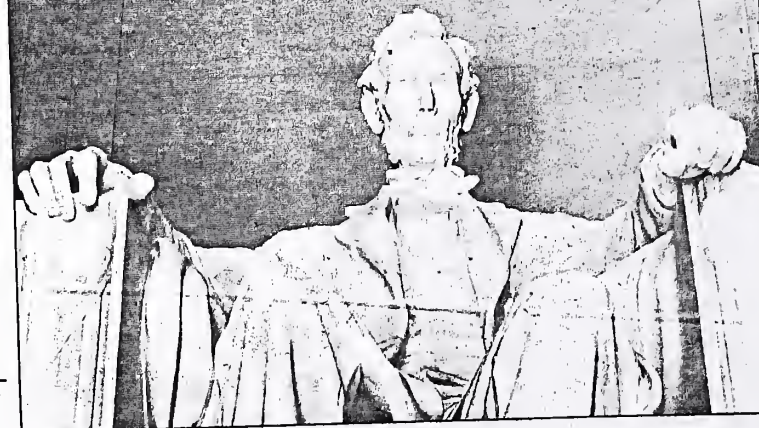
Sanitary Commission? That odd-sounding organization was the Civil War predecessor of the Red Cross, raising money from balls to send nurses—mostly

male—and supplies to the wounded.

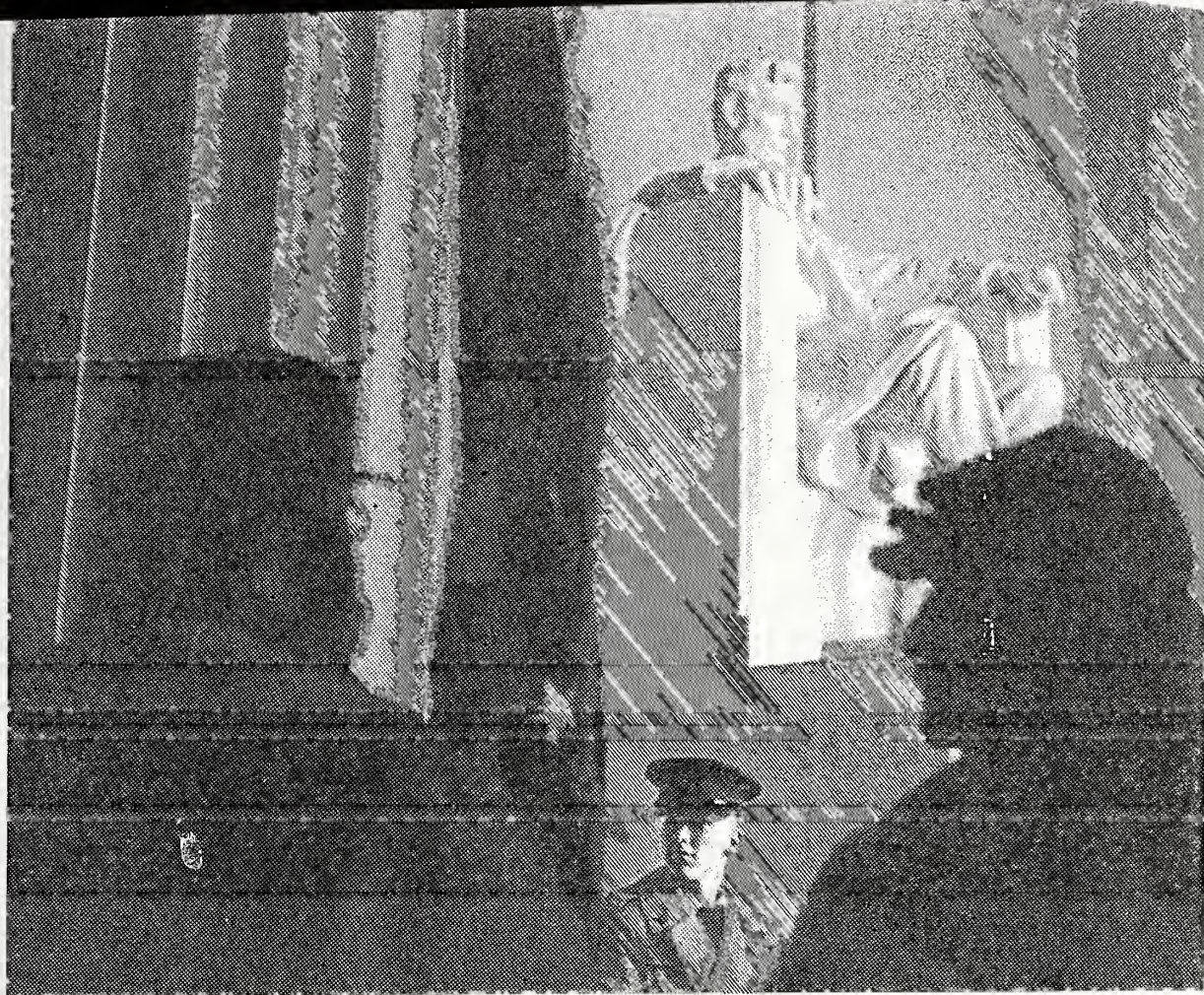
But for the Springfieldian, Lincoln is closest in the newest of all the District of Columbia's shrines, the Washington Cathedral. Called formally the Episcopal Cathedral Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, but known best as the National Cathedral, this is a place of many wonders. In it, the world's only Gothic cathedral still in construction, America's histories and heroes are commemorated. The east bay is Lincoln's. Walker Hancock sculpted the President-elect, draped in his favorite shawl, as he stood on the rear platform of a railroad car, saying good by to Springfield. Carved in the wall above the statue, we read the familiar farewell address: "My friends, no one not in my situation, can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting..." More than one Illinoisan's eyes have misted at that reminder of home. Mine sure do.

Sandra Martin, former Illinois Times contributor, now lives in Washington, D.C. where she is editor of the Hill Rag.

IN THIS TEMPLE
AS IN THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE
FOR WHOM HE SAVED THE UNION
THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
IS ENSHRINED FOREVER



The Lincoln Memorial Statue.



Stephen Crowley/The New York Times

One More Candle

Lincoln's birthday brought Civil War re-enactment groups and members of the armed forces to the Lincoln Memorial in Washington yesterday. John H. Dalton, the Secretary of the Navy, read the Gettysburg Address.

NYT 2-13-96

Fund-raising renewed for black war memorial

By Connie Cass
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A decade ago, Congress approved a memorial to the 5,000 black soldiers and sailors — some free, some slaves — who fought for America's independence. But attempts to raise \$6.5 million never took off.

Supporters relaunched the campaign Thursday, accepting a \$400,000 donation and predicting they would collect the rest of the money within eight months — the deadline for reserving the memorial's place on the National Mall.

The non-profit fund-raising group, called the Black Patriots Foundation, hopes to put missteps and internal dissension behind it in one last sprint to the finish.

"We have come too far," said Rep. Nancy Johnson, R-Conn., who sponsored the bill authorizing the monument in 1986. "We owe this one to our children and to ourselves."

The monument, to be built near the Vietnam and Korean war memorials, would honor the black men, women and children who

helped build the colonies, as well as those who fought in the Revolutionary War. An escaped slave, Crispus Attucks, was the first American to die in the Revolution.

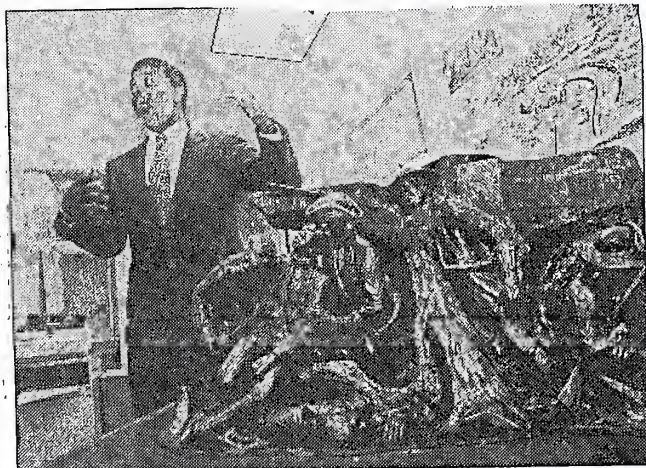
A combination of sculpted figures and two curved walls, it would be the nation's second-largest bronze artwork, after the Statue of Liberty.

"The monument is intended to honor those black patriots who fought and served, not for what they received, but for what they sought — freedom and liberty for all Americans," said the sculptor, Ed Dwight.

General Motors Corp., an early supporter of the project, donated \$400,000 on Thursday and pledged to raise \$1.1 million more.

To meet its Oct. 27 deadline, the foundation must raise the needed money and obtain final design approval. The foundation missed two earlier deadlines and was granted extensions by Congress.

"I know we're on the right track, because we see the support we've attempted to get for so many years," Rep. Donald Payne, D-N.J., chairman of the Congression-



Associated Press

Wayne Smith presents a model Thursday of a memorial to black soldiers who fought for America's independence. The \$6.5 million project is to be placed on the Mall in Washington.

al Black Caucus, told the crowd that spilled outside a House meeting room for the kickoff ceremony.

Noticeably absent was the man who dreamed up the memorial and shepherded the idea through Congress.

Maurice Barboza co-founded the foundation with Margaret Johnston, whose husband, James,

was then a vice president of General Motors. He has since retired.

Barboza was the group's president until 1992, when after several disputes he pressed the board members to quit. Instead, they ousted him.

Barboza questions the foundation's ability to complete the memorial.

FWJG 3/1/96

IN WASHINGTON

Grandeur Restored

Frederick Douglass's Anacostia house gets a \$2 million facelift

By Henri E. Cauvin
Washington Post Staff Writer

Frederick Douglass rarely lacked for visitors at his estate in Anacostia. All sorts of people, including many of his 21 grandchildren, were often about, and the abolitionist writer saw to it that his home was equal to his hospitality.

For the past three years, preservationists have been working to keep it that way. And now the first major restoration project in more than three decades is complete, nearly 130 years after Douglass paid \$6,700 for the hilltop mansion and the surrounding nine acres, which he would come to call Cedar Hill. The National Park Service began showing off the finished product in mid-February.

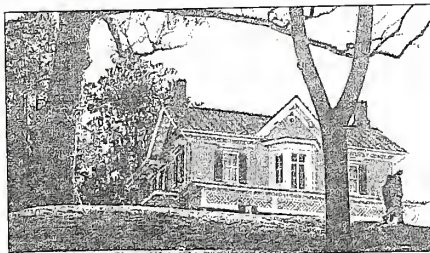
RESTORATION

Featured last year on the PBS program "This Old House," the \$2 million, three-year project used everything from old photographs to new technology to bring the house back to the years before Douglass died in 1895 in his late 70s.

Vivian L. Smith, vice president of the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association, says the restoration ensures the home will remain a relevant piece of America's history—and Anacostia's.

"It gives you something to be proud of. It gives you something to aspire to. It gives you something to tell generations yet unborn," she says. "He was a member of this community. He lived in this community. That's important."

For devoted students of the design and decor of that era, the mansion is a trove of delights, from the original Sears, Roebuck icebox to the Limoges porcelain china that graces the Douglass dining table. In a house that he would expand



BY KEVIN CLARK—THE WASHINGTON POST

Cedar Hill includes a hilltop mansion in Anacostia.

to 21 rooms, there are glimpses into the man, the period and the place he called home.

The separate bedrooms—men on the east side of the house, women on the west side—were of the Victorian era. The library was a testament to Douglass's intellectual breadth, the custom-crafted bookcases filled with hundreds of books. The coal-burning stove in the kitchen, like the one Douglass had installed, was a mark of his determination to modernize home life and move away from the open-hearth cooking fires that were the standard of the day.

The photographs suggest the special place Douglass would occupy in U.S. history. A gifted writer and stirring speaker, he crusaded against the system that had enslaved him, and his work as an abolitionist made him a friend to presidents.

A portrait of Lincoln adorns a wall in the west parlor. A photograph of President Benjamin Harrison's inaugural committee members, Douglass among them, looks out on the dining room. His bust sits on a pedestal in his bedroom, a period

indulgence for those of wealth and influence.

When he bought the house in 1877, after being named U.S. marshal for the District of Columbia, Douglass was the first African American to settle in Old Anacostia, where blacks had been banned from buying property, according to "The Guide to Black Washington" by Sandra Fitzpatrick and Maria R. Goodwin.

IT WAS IN THE HOUSE THAT DOUGLASS WROTE the final volume of his autobiography, "Life and Times of Frederick Douglass," and it was where he died on Feb. 20, 1895.

Located at 1411 W St. SE, the house was owned by the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association until 1962, when it was turned over to the National Park Service. For 10 years, the Park Service worked at restoring the house, and it reopened in 1972. Three decades later, though, it was clear more needed to be done, using technology such as microscopic paint analysis, to return the house to its original appearance.

Some 300 paint samples were examined to determine colors used during Douglass's final years, says Eola Dance, a Park Service ranger at the Douglass mansion for six years. Many rooms were transformed as a result, she says. The white pantry, for example, was redone in mauve.

The heating, ventilation and cooling system was upgraded to deal with a massive mold problem that had festered behind the wallpaper. Lead paint around the windows and on the exterior of the house was removed. And the house, white before the renovation, was repainted a grayish brown that had begun appearing on the exterior about 1892.

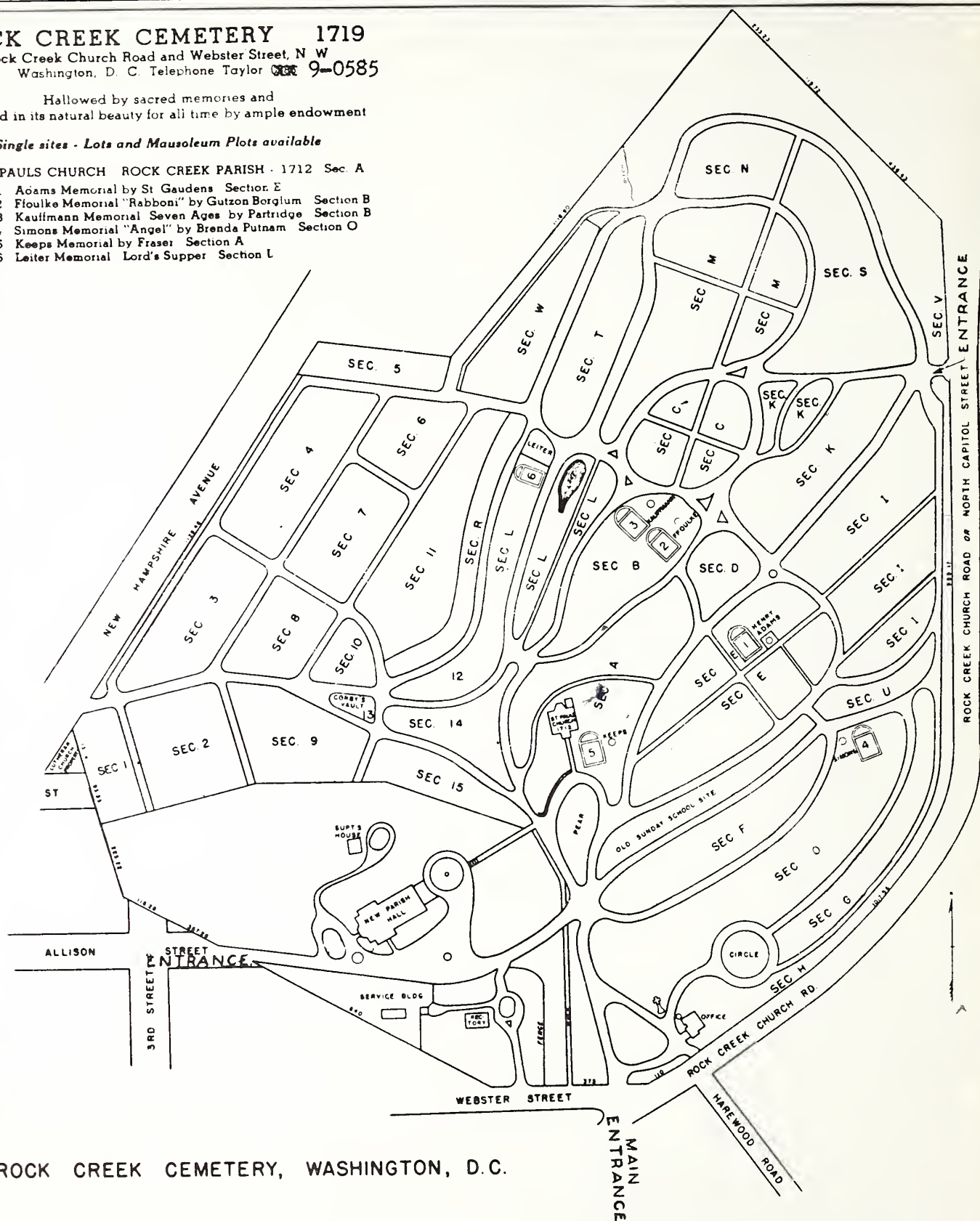
Now the Park Service will replace the succession of contractors with a steady stream of visitors.

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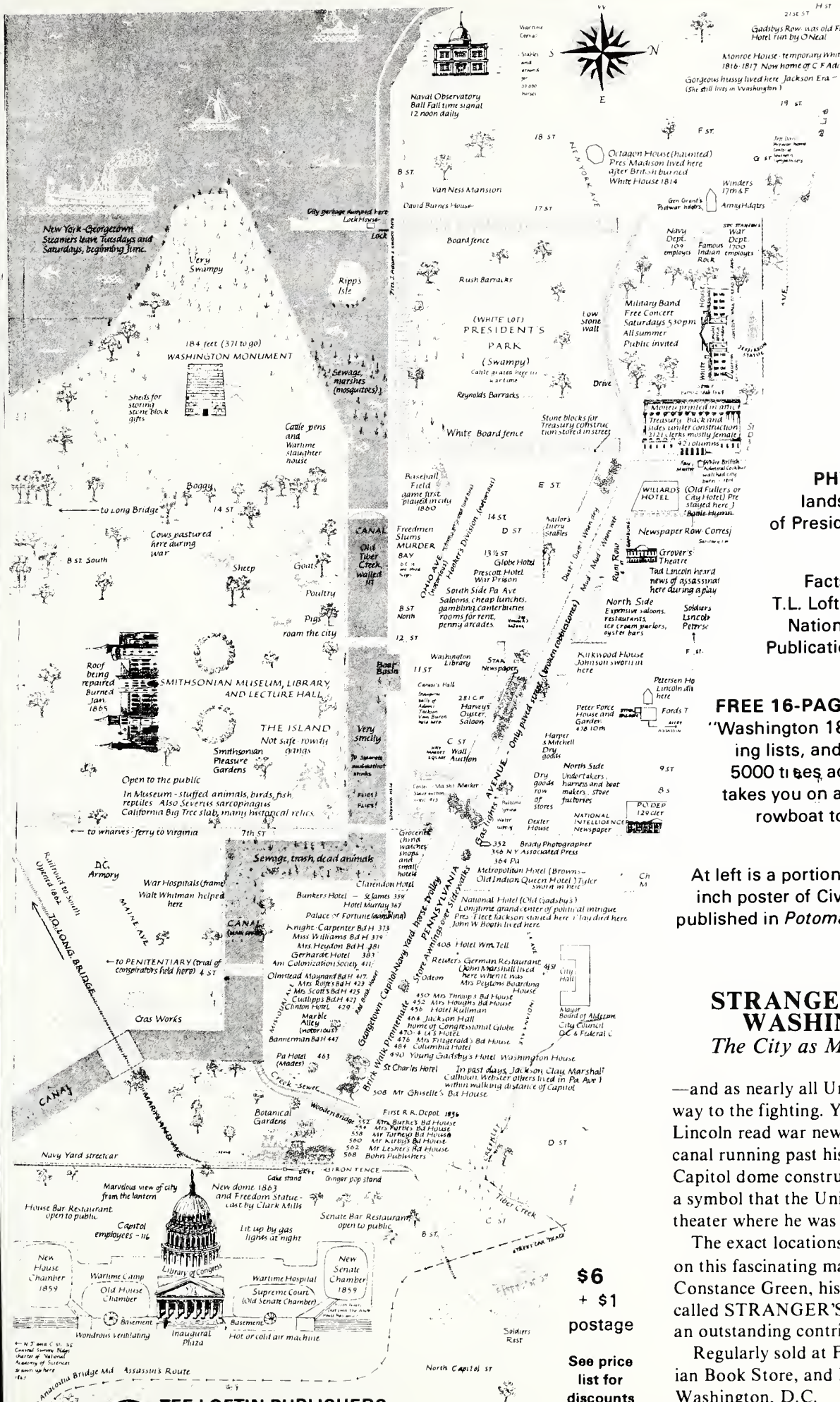
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At left is a portion, in reduced size, of the 24x26-inch poster of Civil War Washington. Poster first published in *Potomac Magazine*, *Washington Post*.

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Florian Thayn, Art and Reference Division
Office of the Architect of the Capitol

WASHINGTON 1800

At right in true size is a section of the 25 × 36-inch poster. You can see the White House, Tiber Creek—now Constitution Avenue—and the marshy point of land where the Washington Monument stands today.

Do your American history students know that the National Capital City—which many will visit in the next few years—was built among riverside farms, marshes, woods, and creeks? Or that George Washington directed its construction and came 40 times to inspect work on the Capitol and the White House? Or that the White House had little plaster and no main stairs when President Adams moved in—or that Vice President Jefferson lived in a boarding house?

CITY OF WASHINGTON 1800

November 21, the first workday of the United States Government
in the new National Capital founded by George Washington

Our beloved first President, the late GEORGE WASHINGTON, chose the exact site in 1790 and directed the founding of the city for the next 6 years. Under his inspired leadership, Charles Pierre L'Enfant created the design for the city, which will become more visible as buildings rise on squares and all the streets and avenues are opened. Numbers of buildings at the moment: 109 brick, 263 wood, 2 sandstone.

Low banks. Water covers at high tide.
After tide goes out, many catfish left in puddles for boys to catch by hand.

At high tide, a large sheet of water to 7th Street

Great flocks of mallards and geese stop here in fall and the sound of their wings at take-off is like a rumble

Commissioner

GOOSE CREEK (now called TIBER)

Firm went to the foot of Capitol Hill and included President's House

High tide water floods in as far as 14th St. Boats can go as far as President's Park

Work sheds

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No rooms finished.

Pennsylvania Avenue

Pearce's apple orchard and tobacco barn

Map made by great chestnut tree

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Lights and Shadows of Washington.

Number Fourteen.

BY E. F.

Comparison of the Political Views of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Johnson.—What has Been Done for the Restoration of the Union, and Who have Done it—Let Credit be Given to Whom Credit is Due.

As a part of my last number, I presented a brief comparison of the social and moral peculiarities of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Johnson. I now extend the comparison in reference to their political views.

In their policy of reconstructing the rebel states—or as Mr. Lincoln more properly expressed it, "*rehabilitation*,"—they coincided.—Mr. Lincoln announced this policy some three days before his death, in the last speech he ever uttered. Mr. Johnson adopted these measures as his own, retained Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet and went vigorously to work. No dissatisfaction was expressed with his administration up to the meeting of Congress in December last. In every State Legislature in the Union, and nearly every political convention throughout the country, resolutions were passed approving the policy of the President and commending "his wise and patriotic measures". His first message to Congress, beautiful in diction, logical, conciliatory, and statesmanlike in its recommendations, was dissented from by fewer minds, than any similar message since the time of James Monroe.

But Congress met, new issues came up, and, unhappily for the country, differences of opinion arose between the Chief Executive and a majority of Congress. Hence bitterness of feeling has been engendered, crimination and re-crimination have followed, much to the disgust and regret of all peace-loving and patriotic citizens. But why this sudden change in respect to confidence in Mr. Johnson? What dreadful enormity has he committed, that he should become, so suddenly, the scorn and by-word of many who call themselves Unionists? What plank in the National Union platform of 1864 has he abandoned?

Mr. Johnson says, "Let those who have erred acknowledge their allegiance; let them become loyal and willing supporters and defenders of our glorious Stars and Stripes and of the Constitution of our Country. Let the leaders, the conscious, intelligent traitors be punished and be subjected to the penalties of the law; but to the great mass who have been forced into this rebellion in many instances, and in others have been misled, I say clemency, kindness, trust and confidence." Do these sentiments indicate a want of loyal orthodoxy? It has been said ten thousand times, and in daily repeated in our hearing, that Mr. Johnson wishes to admit traitors into our halls of Congress, and to give them equal or preponderating influence with those fought against the rebellion and battled for the Union. Can any one produce the sentence in Mr. Johnson's own language, wherein he ever said or wrote anything favoring such a policy? He says, "admit from such States representatives who have been loyal to the Union during the civil war." And again, "Let the States lately in rebellion be represented in Congress; if they send men who are disloyal, who are secessionists, it is the duty of Congress to reject such candidates, as they are authorized to do by

Secessionists'?"

Mr. Lincoln was conservative and conciliatory. He was disposed to be led by public sentiment rather than to be a leader of it. He wished to be satisfied that a certain measure would be useful to the country and acceptable to the public before he adopted it; and he was unwilling to adopt it till the proper time had arrived. He was pliant, yielding and over-merciful. Hence it is not certain how he would have met the political issues that have sprung up since his death. He might, and he might not have vetoed the same bills that Mr. Johnson has. As to his clemency to the rebels, did he not state, in substance, and in several occasions, that all he demanded of them, as a condition of restoration, was to lay down their arms, abolish slavery, and become loyal to the Constitution and the Union? Did he not go farther than this, at an earlier date, and say substantially that as the preservation of the Union was, on our part, the sole object of the war, even slavery itself was a matter of secondary importance in the great struggle which was pending? Mr. Johnson is self-reliant, persistent and inflexible in his purposes. Not watching the current of public sentiment to see which way it runs and with how much momentum it moves, and then casting himself in, to be borne along on its tide he seeks to control the current and give it force and direction. If he fail in this he deems it his duty to follow the dictates of his own honest convictions, irrespective of the opinions of others. And yet he intends to be actuated by the principles of right, justice and expediency. As President of the United States he makes his stand-point the Constitution; and from this adamant rock, which has withstood the storms of so many years, he takes a broad view over our whole common Country, and has regard to its future as well as the present interests of the whole. He believes that the sooner we become united and harmonious, the better for each section of the country and the nation at large; that the longer we are kept apart and thus prevented from laboring together for the common prosperity of our great Republic and sharing equally in its interests, the more obstacles will be in the way of restoration, and the less inclination the people of the South will have to harmonize with those of the North. That every month's delay serves but to alienate rather than loyalize. He advises conciliation instead of revenge. In his treatment with the great mass of that deluded people he proposes to follow the teachings of our holy religion. Can any true christian in the land object to this?

On the other hand, a prominent leader of the House who resents being called a *disunionist*, but declares that the rebel states are out of the Union and ought to be kept there—said on the 11th of May last, "The rebels ought to be confined in the penitentiary of hell, and be kept there with bayonets." Is this the language of patriotic and christian statesman? Will such preaching ever restore universal harmony and prosperity to our present distracted country? And yet, wonderful to tell, we are living in the midst of people who hang on his lips as upon those of a god, and drink in his teachings as the nectar of truth—the ambrosia of genuine patriotism. Union men, and yet don't want the Union restored! What strange consist-

At the close of the war we expressed the opinion, that to get the wheels of government again in successful motion, as much firmness, wisdom and statesmanship would be required, as were necessary to guide the ship of the Union safely through the storms and breakers of the civil war; and that if Mr. Lincoln should succeed in this great work, he would add a hundred fold to the laurels he had already won.—But through the mysterious providence of God, Mr. Lincoln was taken from us and his mantle fell on another. How well that mantle is now worn by his successor let posterity and impartial history decide. Many of that same class of men who now so bitterly denounce Mr. Johnson, heaped every kind of abuse on Mr. Lincoln, because he refused to make the negro instead of the preservation of the Union the primary and chief object in view; and because all of his plans of conducting the war were not in harmony with their own superior wisdom and experience. But that wonderful man bore all this "with malice towards none, with charity for all." And with calmness would he meet the storms of malice and vituperation which were sure to assail him, had he lived to insist on his plans of re-construction.

Mr. Johnson has not the forbearance, the gentleness, the equanimity of Mr. Lincoln. He has a heart as kind and sensibilities as tender; but he is impulsive, and excitable. Hence, having from the outset taken so bold a stand against the rebellion, and suffered so much on its account, he keenly feels and resents all insinuations against his loyalty and the rectitude of his motives. No wonder then, that with such a temperament, and stinging with the then recent provocation from Mr. Sumner and Mr. Stevens, he imprudently gave utterance to his feelings and hurled such thunderbolts on their devoted heads.

Let us now briefly state what has been done for the restoration of the Union. I need not here allude to the deplorable state of the country when Mr. Johnson first took the Presidential chair. The facts are familiar to all. But I shall never forget the occurrences of the first few days of his administration. Mr. Lincoln's family were yet occupying the White House. The new President used for his office, temporarily, the apartments of the Secretary of the Treasury. The rush to see him during those few days, was almost overwhelming. Delegations from the several government departments, from cities, towns, and villages, from the North, the East, the South, and the West, thronged his room continually, to tender him their sympathies in view of the great national bereavement and to offer him their cordial support of his administration. Everybody who had the privilege of an interview was pleased with him,—everybody had confidence in him—everybody rejoiced that Deity had provided so worthy a successor to the great and good man who had recently left us.

Mr. Johnson immediately went to work with an earnestness, and energy, a far-seeing and comprehensive policy which should receive the thanks and co-operation of the whole American people. In order to carry out his plans successfully, and as a preliminary step, he appointed Provisional Governors in all the States lately in rebellion—and let it be remembered that the men thus appointed had been loyal to the Union during the civil war—he instructed these Gov-

Legislatures and lay before the the following conditions, as indispensable to their being restored to their former political status in the Union:

First, they must repeal their ordinances of Secession. Secondly, they must adopt the amendment of the Constitution for the abolition of slavery. Thirdly, they must conform to all the previous proclamations of the President in relation to slavery and the freedmen. Fourthly, they must repudiate the debt they had incurred in carrying on the civil war. Fifthly, before holding any office in the national government, the candidate must take the test oath which had been previously promulgated by Mr. Lincoln, but which had received stringent addition from Mr. Johnson. Sixthly, in addition to the above obligations no one who had been a rebel could hold a political office till he had first received the Executive pardon. Without such pardon, every rebel was liable at any time, to be arrested and tried for treason.—Furthermore, this pardon itself was granted on certain conditions. If the subject violated his obligations in this respect his pardon was annulled, and he stood, as formerly, a criminal before the law.

These preliminary terms of restoration were promptly accepted and adopted by the South. The President then commenced and has been vigorously carrying on, up to the present time, the work of establishing offices for the collection of revenues, and restoring the former postal arrangements in the rebel States. So much of Mr. Johnson's policy may be considered as having been actually carried into operation.

He recommends that the States lately in rebellion be immediately represented in Congress, *provided they elect for such position men who were loyal to the Union during the civil war*; that the number of actual voters in such States be the basis of representation, and that such state be left to control its terms of suffrage, as this right has been exercised in all the United States heretofore. He substantially proposes that negroes in the South have equal privileges with the same class of persons in the free States of the North and West; that they be favored with all *reasonable aid* from the government till they have opportunity to earn their livelihood and take care of themselves, and then, being still protected in their natural and civil rights, that they "sink or swim" according to their merits and their own efforts.

The above is a fair presentation of the acting policy and the views of Mr. Johnson.

Let us turn for a few moments to Congress.

This wise and patriotic body, after deliberating over seven months how to solve one of the most difficult problems ever presented for the action of a political assembly, came to the following results:

First, by their offering no legislation or opposition to what the President had actually done before the meeting of Congress, they tacitly, but virtually endorsed his acts of reconstruction up to that time. Secondly, they citizenized the negro and granted him certain civil rights. Thirdly, abandoning the position of universal suffrage which was urged by some of the extremists, they decide that in all the States the right of suffrage be extended on equal terms to black and to white citizens—and that if, in any State, the former class be excluded from such privilege, "the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the

whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State." This does not differ substantially from Mr. Johnson's suggestions on the same subject. Fourthly, they deprive certain classes of persons, who were engaged in the rebellion, "from holding any civil or military office under the United States or under any State." This is "making treason odious," and is, as far as it goes, a just punishment to traitors. But why adopt the appended clause. "*Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.*" By this provision, alone and unrestricted, any rebel might soon be admitted to a seat in Congress—any rebel might hereafter be elected to the Presidential chair. Fifthly, Congress in the proposed Constitutional amendment, legislates that the rebel States shall repudiate their own public debt incurred in waging civil war against us, that they shall contribute their part equally with us to pay the expense of putting down the rebellion, and that no citizen in such state, shall receive compensation for any loss which he may have sustained during and in consequence of such insurrection or rebellion.

The chief objection to the Reconstruction Bill passed by the majority of Congress, is, that it makes no distinction between the innocent and the guilty—between the loyal and the disloyal. I had supposed that the loyalty of the true Unionists in the South was in the highest degree generous; that his patriotism in that dreadful struggle had been tested in the crucible of fire and blood; that, for his devotion to our glorious flag, he had sacrificed everything near and dear to him. And now, can no provision be made to favor him? Instead of being rewarded for his noble fidelity, must he see the arrows of vengeance falling as thickly and as fatally on him as on the vile traitor, who had plotted the destruction of the Union, and bathed his sword in the blood of our sons and brothers? But, perhaps all has been done that could be, in the present circumstances.

I have thus reviewed the acts and opinions of the President and of Congress, that we may see in connection, what each party has done in the great and arduous work of Reconstruction.—And, if my statements are correct, it must be conceded that Mr. Johnson, aided by the suggestion of his lamented predecessor, commenced and successfully carried on a plan of restoration, up to the meeting of Congress—and, at that time, submitted in his message certain measures for their consideration. That Congress did not, in all respects, approve his *recommendations*, but accepted the *work which he had done*, took it up just where he left it, and proceeded to devise and carry out its completion. Mr. Johnson laid the foundation—Congress has designed and sketched the superstructure—the State legislatures are to do the mechanical work of rearing the edifice. Let the building rise. Let it loom up heavenward, till it can be seen by every person in the Republic. Let it then be subjected to the most rigid scrutiny and criticism. Let it be judged whether or not this building will prove a fit temple for the habitation of Liberty, Justice, Peace and National Prosperity. Will the *superstructure* withstand

the *storm*? Will it stand, unscathed by the political storms which are sure to beat against it? If not, let it be hurled to the ground at once, and let the designer and the builder be responsible for the failure. If the *foundation* is not "built on a rock," if it is frail and unsafe let it be swept away by the "besom of destruction," and let the workman receive the reward of his folly. Till then let us hope for the best, and cease the misrepresentation, falsehood, and abuse which are continually heaped on those who in their own judgment at least, are doing the best in their power for the national good. If, as we have shown, the President and Congress have both had a hand in arranging the present plan of reconstruction, let each party receive the credit to which it is entitled. Let us concede patriotism and honesty of purpose to both. On a careful examination we perceive that the difference in their views is less than many had supposed. There is no reason, then, why there may not be harmony again between them.

There have ever been radicals and conservatives; and, indeed, these are the centripetal and centrifugal forces of our great political system. As these forces in Astronomy, though opposed, to each other, yet, when acting together, produce the most beautiful and beneficent results, so in politics, they may unite for the general harmony and prosperity of the country.

Away, then, with your new parties! Let the glorious party, which said to Slavery, "thus far shalt thou go and no farther,"—which carried the country so successfully through the civil war—which elected Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson in 1864—still retain its integrity and complete the great work of Reconstruction. If it succeed in this, it will stand forth the great historical party of the nation—the most brilliant and renowned the world ever saw. If it fail in this, its lustre will be dimmed, and on its forehead will be written, "Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting."

Lights and Shadows of Washington.

Number Fifteen.

BY E. F.

A speck of the World as seen from the Dome of the Capital.

We are again in the Rotunda of the Capitol. Go through the door that leads to the Senate Hall, turn to your left, proceed a few steps and then commence your fatiguing journey up the long winding stairs. I will not attempt to describe the objects of interest you will witness in your ascent. In your curiosity and anxiety to reach the top you will prefer to pass on in silence. But you can not avoid inspecting with astonishment the massive iron bars, bolts, brackets, &c., which are used in building this mighty structure. And, like the traveler at the base of the great pyramids of Egypt, you will wonder that the power of man is capable of rearing up such stupendous works.

You have arrived at the circular balustrade a few feet below the concave side of the dome—the grand canopy of the Rotunda. Now cast your eyes far down to the marble floor below you. How like dwarfs those little mortals move about. Look above you. How gigantic appear, in that artificial sky, those figures which seem so small to the spectators below. You recollect I have before called your attention to this magnificent painting. Two important features were not then noticed—the rainbow and the beautiful circle of female figures representing the several States of the Union. Each has a bright star on her forehead, and her name on a scroll attached to her person.

You have reached the balustrade on the top of the dome. You are not permitted to ascend further. That encolure, the base of which is encircled by this balustrade, rises about twenty feet above us, and the bronze statue of the Goddess of Liberty, standing on the summit, rises with its pedestal about the same distance higher. This tholus is brilliantly lighted up by gas during the night sessions of Congress, and being seen throughout the city and at great distance in surrounding country, notifies the people and thus gives them an opportunity to attend such sessions. But I see your eyes are drawn to other objects. Now look off and behold what is considered one of the finest landscapes in the country. Far below you is spread out the Capital city of the United States. All of her government buildings are distinctly seen, also many of her streets and avenues.

As you face the west, those two large white marble buildings, about one-third of the distance across the city, and, a little to the north of west, are the Patent Office and General Post Office. That vast granite structure seven squares further west with its long colonnade facing the east, is the Treasury Building. Farther beyond and in range with the latter is the "White House"; and still farther on the War and Navy Departments.—Looking still onward and a little to the

of the National Observatory. A little to our left and a few squares distant you will readily recognize the Smithsonian Institute, from the color of its brown free-stone and its numerous turrets and towers. The Washington Monument appears a little to the right and further west. Those structures yonder among the trees, south of the southern limits of the city and near the East Branch of the Potomac, are the Arsenal Buildings. Further round to the east, where you see that flag, the monitors and other shipping, and several large work-shops, is the Navy Yard. There many persons are employed in building and repairing vessels for the Navy. That large freestone building on the hill beyond the "Branch" is the Washington Asylum for the Insane. Directly east of us and beyond the Capitol grounds is the "Old Capitol." It is an old three story brick building, and derives its name from the use made of it after the British burnt the Capitol in 1814 and till the center part of the present Capitol was rebuilt. There during the rebellion, was the home of several northern traitors and many Secesh prisoners. Turning to the north, that white marble tower which you see rising up apparently in the woods on the high grounds north of the city, rises up from the main building of the Soldiers' Home. There reside in peaceful retirement, from fifty to one hundred superannated or disabled soldiers, who spent the vigor of their lives in the perilous service of their country. I hope they have the taste properly to appreciate the beautiful flowers and shrubbery which there abound, and the picturesque scenery which they look down upon from that marble tower. There, in that delightful retreat, President Lincoln used to make his temporary residence during the heat of summer.—That large brown edifice on the brow of the hill about a mile north of the Treasury, is the Columbian College. The college for the deaf and dumb is seen on the hill side north east of the city.

But let us look away from the city limits and admire the vast panorama which is spread out below and around us. There to the northwest, lies Georgetown, twin city of Washington, and from beyond her woody heights, the famed Potomac, appearing at this distance like a broad silver ribbon, wends its way in graceful curves till lost at the south beyond the glittering spires of Alexandria. Extending along west of the city and on the opposite side of the Potomac, lie the now historic heights of Arlington. That straw-colored brick mansion among the trees, with its portico facing the Capitol of the Union was before the rebellion, the home of Robert Lee. Miserable deluded man! If he wept in that fearful dilemma when deliberating whether to remain loyal to his "Alma Mater" who had nurtured and cherished him, or to plunge his sword into his vitals, he has shed tears far more bitter, since he seen that delightful home lost to him forever, and that "Benign Mother" perpetually casting upon him her withering frowns.

from our lofty position, over the circle of hills which environ the city, and see far around, the undulations of hill and valley extending on and on, till they reach the distant horizon.

This, indeed, is beautiful, but we notice one grand defect. No landscape, no picture of a landscape is complete without both mountain and water scenery.—The latter you see before you, the former is wanting. It is true, that peeping up far beyond the heights of Georgetown, you can discern a little blue something, about as large as a "man's hand," and this, they say, is a part of the Blue Ridge. But it is of no account, even this cannot be seen when the sky is at all hazy. Oh, the mountains! The grand old mountains of my northern home—how I miss them! With what delight do I hail their blue outlines, when approaching them after a long absence. When journeying from home, with what regret do I see them recede and gradually fade away from my vision. Well, we must descend from our high position in this pure invigorating atmosphere, and mingle again with the busy multitude who are moving there on the surface of the earth. But, first, let us linger for a few moments and moralize.

We are looking down on the land and water of our native country. We find them, physically, peaceful and harmonious. Yonder hills stand firm and immovable where they were placed by the hand of Deity. The valleys are smiling in beauty and gladness between them. The rivers flow on to their destination, and invite the sails of commerce to float on their bosoms. The clouds above pour down their showers to moisten the soil and make it productive. The mountains offer their treasures of gold, silver and diamonds, and all proclaim her necessity of union. Science, Commerce, Agriculture and Manufactures are pleading for union. Christianity, from the Imperial throne, proclaims, "Peace on earth and good will to men." The Goddess of Freedom, standing above us, is watching, with "eye that never sleeps," for restoration and harmony of our national Union. But, hark! A voice, hoarse and discordant as when

"Open fly, with jarring sound,
The infernal doors, and on their hinges grate
Harsh thunder."

is heard proceeding from the South and anon is echoed from the North, "Let there be no Union." Let falsehood, and prejudice, and revenge prevail. Let mercy, conciliation add christian charity fly back to their native heaven. Let crimination, hatred and bitterness, continue to exist between the two sections of the Republic. We have not had enough of angry and vindictive feeling. Let the war which lately raged with fire and blood, and desolation, continue to burn in our bosoms with unending and demoniac fury. The general prosperity, strength and glory of our common country are of small account when compared with—but I forbear. The truth, they say is not always to be told, and especially is this the case in politics. Common men are not entitled to inde-

pendence of thought; they must have no opinion except what is fabricated for them by partizan leaders. To do otherwise, exposes them to be anathemized for heresy. Would that politicians might rise to a lofty stand, and there, inhaling the pure air of patriotism, overlook the minor objects of self and party, and extend their view to the broad fields and prominent heights of our whole native land.

ITEMS.

The Grand Congressional reception

Lights and Shadows of Washington.

NUMBER TWENTY-TWO.

By E. F.

Review of Passing Events—Arlington, City of the Dead—The Chinese Embassy—"The Children of the Sun"—The Music Promenade.

The poet Cowper says "Variety is the spice of life which gives it all its flavor"; to which I would add, Excitement is the yeast of life, which gives it all its lightness and elasticity. Washington has been most bountifully favored with both of these vital elements, since the publication of my last number.

Impeachment has proved a failure.—But the national calamities, which were expected to result from it are not likely to be realized. The Earth still moves—the wheels of government continue to roll on—and we "*still live*"; another proof that our mighty Republic is not so easily sunk by political earthquakes.

The Republican nominations have been made; the ratifications and rejoicings, in consequence, are over. Soon the Democrats will appoint their leaders; another shout will ascend from mountain, hill and valley, and then will commence another war, as fierce and demoralizing as that of the great Rebellion. It is true that the same kind of weapons may not be used. Arms and legs may not be shot off, fields may not be drenched with blood, towns and cities may not be sacked and burned. The cannon to be used will be loaded with the vilest of vituperation and calumny. Truth will be ignored, motives will be misrepresented, and character will be blackened. To illustrate the truth of this proposition: A few months ago Gen. Grant was universally considered a successful warrior and a great benefactor of the Union. To-day, he is found by his opponents to be a mere tool in the hands of demagogues a jack-daw in peacocks' feathers. Others have done the work—he has stolen the glory. Scarcely six weeks have passed since a certain distinguished editor pronounced Chief Justice Chase one of our best, wisest, purest statesmen. He hoped the Democrats would nominate him, and then he cared but little whether Chase or Grant were elected President: either of the two would restore to the country peace, harmony, and general prosperity. To-day the same editor dips his pen in the liquid of detraction, and endeavors to blot out the fair name which he so recently delineated. Such are some of the beauties of politics.

In a late issue of the MESSENGER there was a paragraph in relation to the ceremony of decking the graves of the deceased soldiers on Arlington Heights. Permit me to add a few lines on that subject. The history of the Arlington House, and the importance attached to it in the civil war are well known to my readers. With its general appearance and surroundings they may not be familiar. It is located on a plateau on the west side of the Potomac, about two hundred feet above the surface of the river, and precisely west of the Capitol; the distance from which, in a straight line is about two miles and a half. The usual way of access from Washington is by the "long bridge" or Georgetown aqueduct. In either case, the distance is nearly five miles. The mansion is constructed of brick and painted straw-color. It is two stories high, with an attic, and has a portico at the east front, supported by six large plain pillars. East of the mansion a clearing extends down to the Potomac and you have a fine view of Washington; on all other sides, beyond the gardens and a lawn of a few acres, the house is surrounded with woods. Following a carriage way a few rods to the west you come to a large open field, and here is the Soldiers' Cemetery—the city of the dead. Here lie the mortal remains of some sixteen thousand patriot heroes who lost their lives in battle or died in hospitals. The grounds are laid out with much taste and regularity. The graves are arranged in rows extending due north and south across the cemetery; the feet uniformly pointing to the East. Between the rows are graveled walks, and at the distance of a few rods apart, are other walks extending East and West intersecting the former at right angles, and thus dividing the whole Cemetery

into rectangular sections. At the head of each grave is erected a plank about thirty inches high and fourteen wide.—This plank is curved or rounded at the top, painted white, and with black letters, marked with the name of the deceased, his place of residence and the regiment to which he belonged. On the occasion referred to, a miniature flag was erected on every one of these graves in addition to the flowers which were strewn upon them in great profusion.

The services were solemn and highly impressive. One of the most interesting features was the orphan children singing "Father, come home," and decking the tomb of "the unknown dead." This ceremony was performed in the presence

of thousands of spectators, among whom were Gens. Grant, Hancock and Emory, with their staffs; all of these officers being dressed in full uniform. While the orphans were strewing flowers, a funeral dirge was played by the band of the 44th regiment. The tomb referred to is marked by a plain granite block or monument. Under this is deposited promiscuously, the bones of 2111 Union soldiers, collected from the neighboring battle fields in Virginia.

I have been present at a great many funerals, but this was the largest, most sublime and suggestive I ever attended.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

"The children of the Sun" are now a great sensation in Washington. It will be remembered by my readers, that Mr. Burlingame, of Massachusetts was appointed Minister to China during Mr. Lincoln's administration. He soon succeeded in gaining, to a wonderful degree, the respect and confidence of the "Celestials." They have for several years been wearing away their prejudices against foreigners have become less and less exclusive, till that people, who in the time of my boyhood, would have no intercourse with the outside "barbarians" of the world, have concluded to enter into commercial treaties and friendly communication with the great powers in Christendom. To effect this object the Chinese government proposed to Mr. Burlingame to become their chief Ambassador to his own and other countries and to initiate with them friendly negotiations. Mr. Burlingame obtained from his own government permission to accept this exalted honor. It must be gratifying to every American that the oldest and most populous nation in the world should select a citizen of our Republic, the youngest of the great powers, to carry out his designs. Mr. Burlingame, in his new capacity, receives a salary of \$40,000 per year, exclusive of a very liberal outfit.—He is accompanied by two Mandarins, who belong to the highest order of Chinese officials, eight or ten attaches—distinguished for their rank and learning, and a large number of servants. Our country has the honor of being the first to receive them in their official capacity, and their flag raised here for the first time on this Continent, is now floating side by side with the "Stars and Stripes." By the way, the Chinese flag is a novelty in this country, and attracts much attention. It belongs to the class called Streamers. Its ground is yellow, its border notched, and the figure of a green dragon extends across it lengthwise.

diplomatically, at the White House, and have been formally received in the Hall of Representatives. On the latter occasion it was my privilege to be present. The Sergeant-at-arms announced their entrance into the Hall, Mr. Schenck escorted Mr. Burlingame to the Speaker's desk. Mr. Banks escorted one of the Mandarins, and Mr. Brooks, the other.—These gentlemen being appointed special committee of reception. The rest of the Embassy followed, and formed in a semi-circle facing the Speaker. Mr. Colfax then delivered the reception address and Mr. Burlingame responded; after which the distinguished visitors, turning around faced the audience and were introduced, individually, to the members of Congress. And such a costume! They wear pantalletts, a kind of narrow gown extending down midway between the knee and the ankle, and a loose outer garment, resembling the "coat-dress" worn by American ladies. The material of the whole dress is silk—that of the mandarins, figured and highly ornamented. The color of the "coat-dress" is blue or black—that of the gowns, yellow, buff, or sky-blue depending on the grade of the wearer. On their head they wear a straw hat, somewhat resembling the convex summer hat, now occasionally worn by ladies, and which, I think, is called the "Sundown." On the summit of this is a knob or tuft, and to the back of it is attached a broad red plume. They kept their hats on during the ceremonies and while they remained in the Capitol. They are beard-

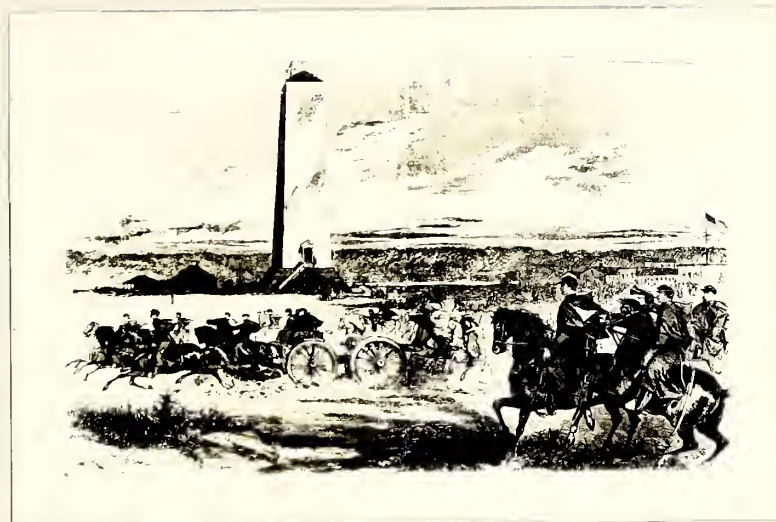
less and their hair hangs in a long braid down their backs. Hence in their peculiar costumes, they appear at a little distance more like women than men.—They have attended banquets at the President's and Mr. Seward's, and invitations have been tendered to them by other members of the Cabinet.

By order of Gen. Hancock a grand military review of all the troops in and about Washington came off on the 18th of June, for the special benefit of the "Celestials." The Firemen, too, were out.—Our guests seemed delighted with everything they saw; but were carried away with admiration and astonishment, when they witnessed the exciting charge of the cavalry, and subsequently, the steam engines of the firemen, rushing by with rail-road speed, the smoke and sparks ascending, the bells ringing and the whistles screaming.

MUSIC PROMENADE.

I have heretofore described the celebrated Marine Band, and the promenades which are weekly held in that paradise of

—the park south of the Executive Mansion. This (Saturday) evening, I have again attended one of these delightful entertainments: The weather during the day had been quite warm and oppressive. But now, at six o'clock, clouds came up very opportunely and screened off the sunbeams. Cool zephyrs frolicked about, here kissing the fair cheek of youth and beauty, and there fanning the care-worn and wrinkled brow of age. Though not extetly in a poetic mood, I was in just the condition to enjoy music. I felt little interest in the main object for which the multitude had assembled—"to see, and be seen." I heeded not the seperate details which made up the scene before me, but dreamily, admiringly, cast my eyes over the whole grand picture, and listened to the magic strains which floated around in sweet delicious undulations. All the selections were excellent and the execution of the highest order; but "the mocking bird"—is it possible that such a name can be given to the enchanting harmony which gushed forth from those golden instruments! I have heard the "mocking bird" sung and played for years, and always listened to it with pleasure; but there were certain sounds, tinklings' whistlings, echoes, and warblings brought out on this occasion by that unrivalled band, which I never heard from any other source. Perhaps you may say that I am rather sentimental; but is you believe the picture is too highly colored, please "go up to the music" next Saturday evening, and listen for yourselves. *Au revoir*



by Thos. Nast

Wash. Monument .60s.

1855 - 1877.



LINCOLN MONUMENT, LINCOLN PARK

Courtesy of Columbia Historical Society



LINCOLN MONUMENT IN FRONT OF COURTHOUSE

Courtesy of Columbia Historical Society



STUNTZ'S FANCY STORE, 1207 NEW YORK AVENUE

Mr. Lincoln came here to buy toys for his son "Tad"

Courtesy of Columbia Historical Society



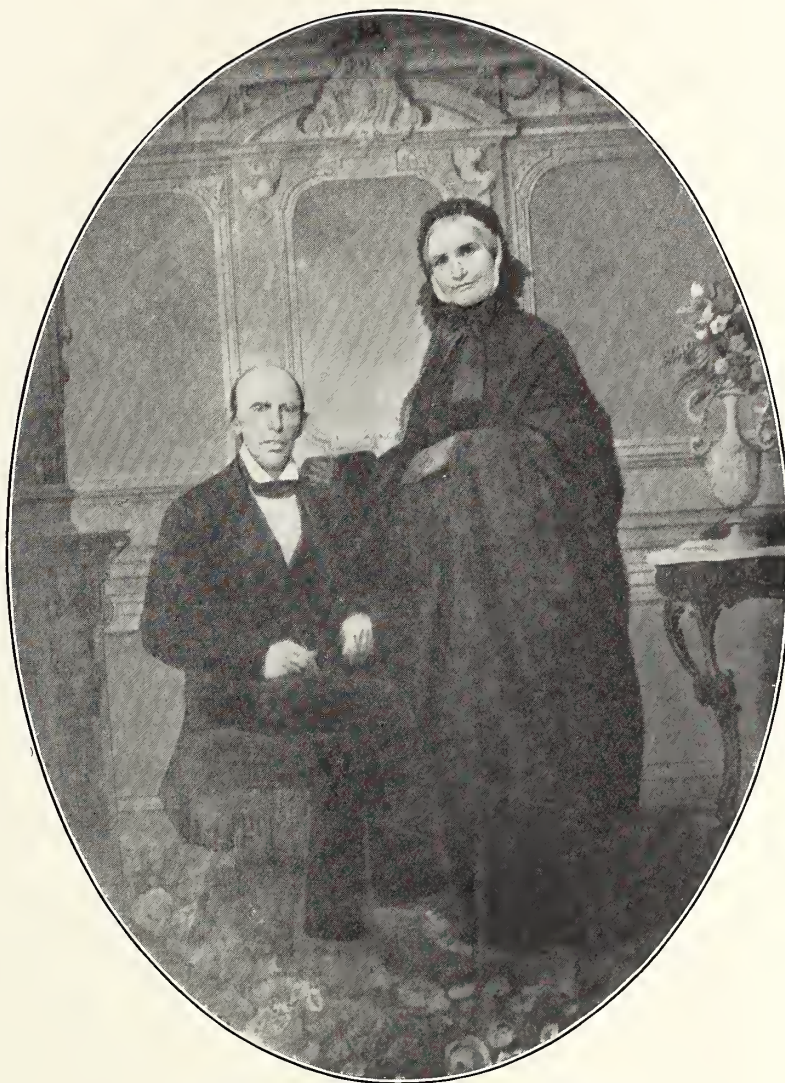
516 TENTH STREET, NW., WHERE LINCOLN DIED

Courtesy of Columbia Historical Society



LAURA KEENE, STAR AT FORD'S THEATRE WHEN LINCOLN WAS
ASSASSINATED

Courtesy of Columbia Historical Society



MR. AND MRS. FRANCIS PRESTON BLAIR

The former was the editor of the Washington "Globe," mouthpiece of
President Andrew Jackson

Courtesy of Columbia Historical Society



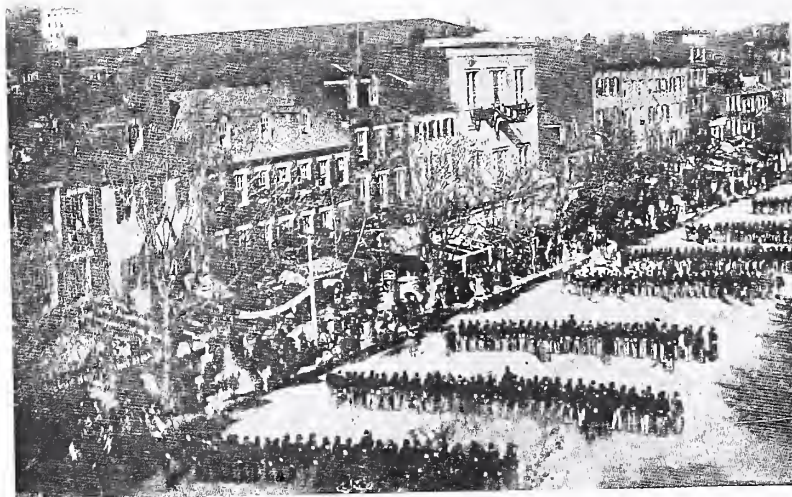
MRS. LINCOLN
Inaugural Ball Gown

Courtesy of Columbia Historical Society



MR. LINCOLN AND HIS SON "TAD"
(Collection of L. C. Handy)

Courtesy of Columbia Historical Society



FUNERAL PROCESSION OF LINCOLN, ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, APRIL 19, 1865

Courtesy of Columbia Historical Society



MONUMENT AT FORT STEVENS

Marking the spot where Lincoln stood under fire, July 11, 12, 1864

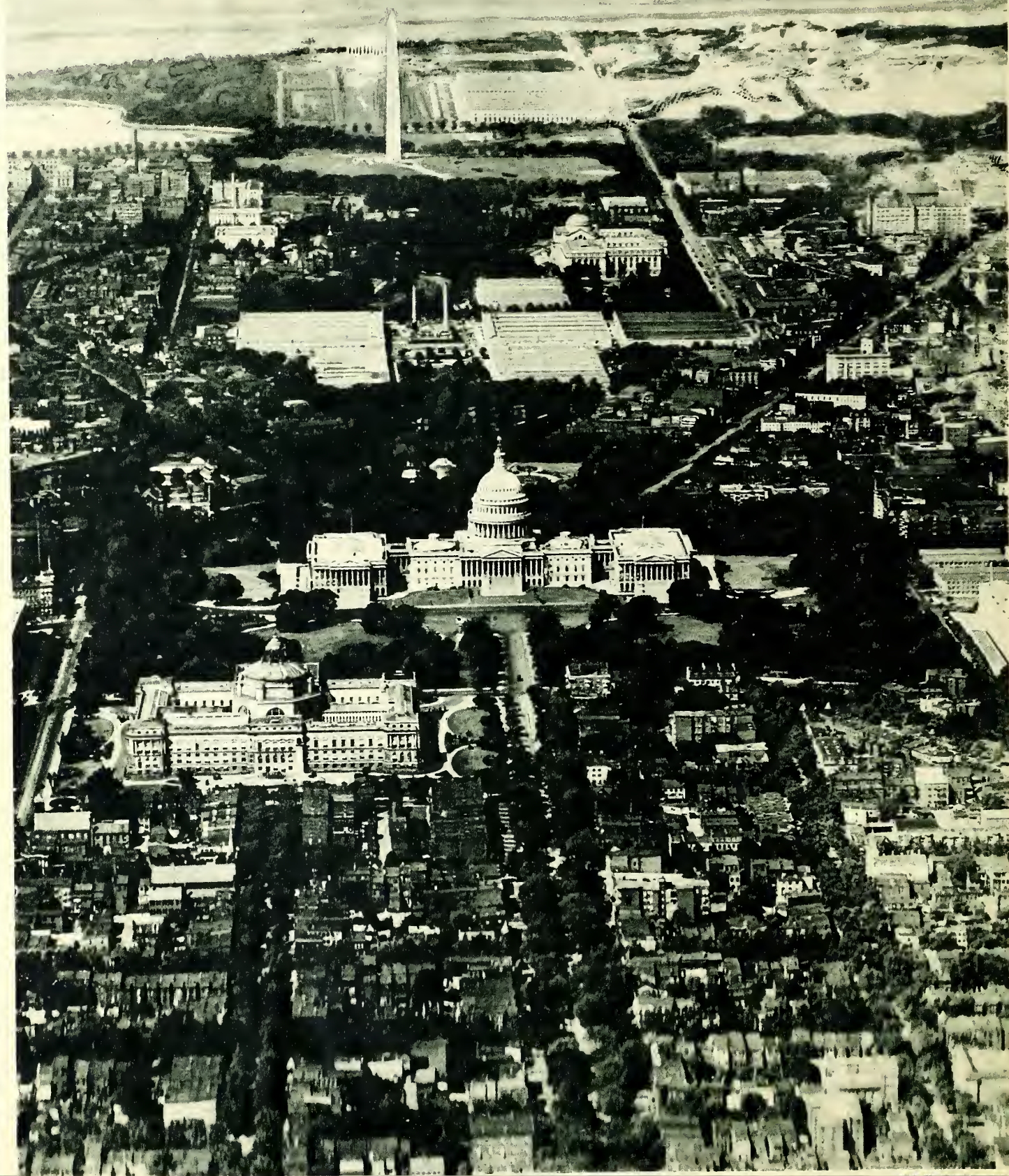
Courtesy of Columbia Historical Society



FORD'S THEATRE, 1865, WHEN LINCOLN WAS ASSASSINATED

Courtesy of Columbia Historical Society





U. S. Air Service

WASHINGTON

POTOMAC RIVER

ARLINGTON

MONUMENT

NATIONAL MUSEUM

KEY BRIDGE



HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

CAPITOL AND MALL

SENATE OFFICE BUILDING



MARKER TOURS



LINCOLN

KNOB CREEK FARM

ABRAHAM LINCOLN (1809-1865)
LIVED ON THIS 228 ACRE FARM,
1811-1816. HE WROTE IN 1860
"MY EARLIEST RECOLLECTION IS
OF THE KNOB CREEK PLACE."
YOUNGER BROTHER WAS BORN HERE.

KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

(120)



"S" BRIDGE

This stone bridge was part
of the National or Cumber-
land Road. Originated in
1805, it was completed to
Wheeling in 1818. Over it
passed countless wagons
and stages uniting the
East and the growing West.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL MUSEUM COMMISSION



FIRST TOLL GATE HOUSE ON THE

OLD NATIONAL (CUMBERLAND) ROAD.
ERECTED ABOUT 1833 AFTER THIS
PORTION OF THE ROAD WAS TURNED
OVER TO THE STATE OF MARYLAND
BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.
IT WAS ONE OTHER TOLL GATE
IN MARYLAND ON THIS ROAD.

STATE ROADS COMMISSION



CASTLEMAN'S RIVER BRIDGE (FORMERLY "YOUGHIOGENY")

ERECTED 1813 BY DAVID SHRIVER, JR.,
SUPT OF THE "CUMBERLAND ROAD" (THE
NATIONAL ROAD). THIS 80 FOOT SPAN
WAS THE LARGEST STONE ARCH IN AMERICA
AT THE TIME. IT WAS CONTINUOUSLY
USED FROM 1815 TO 1933.

STATE ROADS COMMISSION



"THE LITTLE CROSSINGS" (OF THE LITTLE YOUGHIOGENY RIVER, NOW CALLED CASTLEMAN'S RIVER)

SO CALLED BY GEORGE WASHINGTON
WHEN HE CROSSED ON JUNE 19, 1755,
WITH GENERAL EDWARD BRADDOCK ON
HIS ILL FATED EXPEDITION TO FORT
DUQUESNE (PITTSBURGH).

STATE ROADS COMMISSION



SITE OF THE LINCOLN CABIN

THE LINCOLN
CABIN STOOD
APPROXIMATELY
200 FEET NORTH
OF THIS POINT.

ERECTED BY THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
1934



RICH HILL

MID-18th CENTURY FARMHOUSE (WITH ALTERATIONS
AFTER 1800) WAS HOME OF COL. SAMUEL COX.
THIS SOUTHERN SYMPATHIZER FED AND SHELTERED
FUGITIVES JOHN WILKES' BOOTH AND DAVID E.
HEROLD BEFORE DAWN ON EASTER SUNDAY, APRIL
16, 1865, FOLLOWING BOOTH'S ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN. BOOTH AND HEROLD
HID IN WOODS UNTIL NIGHT OF APRIL 21, WHEN
COX'S FOSTER BROTHER, THOMAS A. JONES, HELPED
THEM ESCAPE ACROSS THE POTOMAC TO VIRGINIA.

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OUT OF THE PAST

WASHINGTON UNDERGROUND



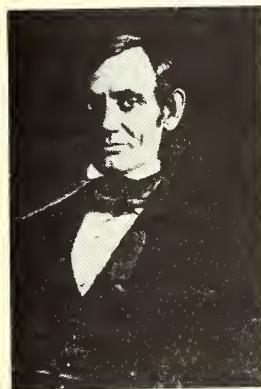
YEAR ROUND. Approximately 8 hours. 9 to 5. A visit to several of Washington's more famous cemeteries where we will meet some of America's most famous and interesting persons. Included are visits to Congressional, Oak Hill and Rock Creek cemeteries. A lunch is provided with tour.

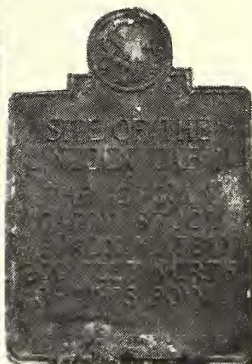
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YEAR ROUND. Approximately 8 hours. 9 to 5. Our tour will visit several of the sites familiar to President Lincoln which still exist and are not normally seen by the general public. A lunch is provided with tour.

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What do -

JOHN WILKES BOOTH
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
A. A. HUMPHREYS
JOHN PHILIP SOUSA
JOHN G. NICOLAY
BOWLING GREEN
THOMAS LINCOLN
RICH HILL
MARY SURRATT
MATHEW BRADY
JESSE RENO
JOSEPH WILLARD
WILLIAM PINKNEY
PEGGY EATON
GOOSENEST PRAIRIE
ARTHUR MacARTHUR
MARYLAND INN
CLOVER ADAMS
FENNEL
KNOB CREEK
CONSTELLATION
WOODSTOCK
TORSK
SPRINGFIELD
GALLATIN
SEARIGHT
CLARYSVILLE
JUMONVILLE
GEORGE WASHINGTON
SANTA CLAUS
CUMBERLAND
OREGANO
EDWARD BRADDOCK
NEMACOLIN

have in common?

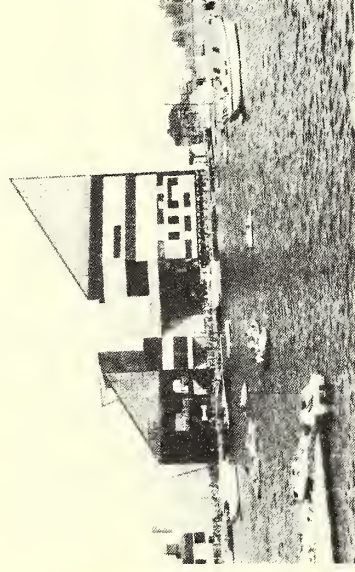
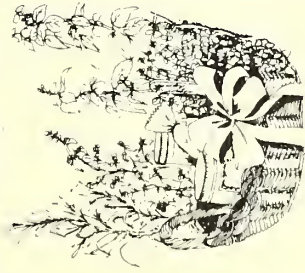
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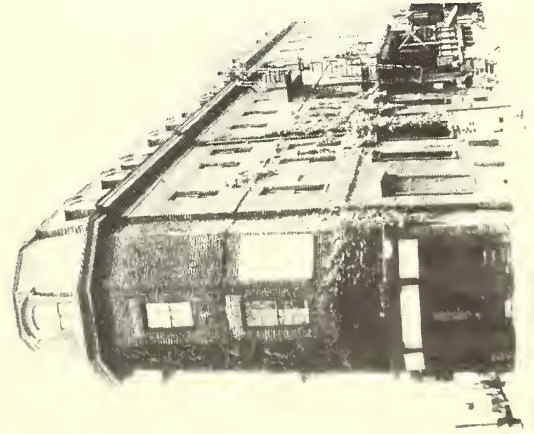
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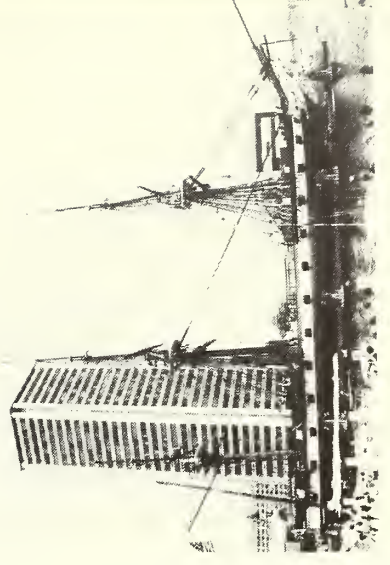
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KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

(120)



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COA'S FOSTER BROTHER, THOMAS A. JONES, HELPED
THEM ESCAPE ACROSS THE POTOMAC TO VIRGINIA.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY



SITE OF THE LINCOLN CABIN THE LINCOLN CABIN STOOD APPROXIMATELY 200 FEET NORTH OF THIS POINT.

ERECTED BY THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
1970

What do -

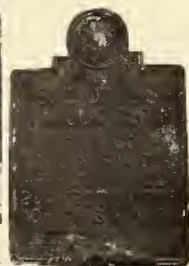
JOHN WILKES BOOTH
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
A. A. HUMPHREYS
JOHN PHILIP SOUSA
JOHN G. NICOLAY
BOWLING GREEN
THOMAS LINCOLN
RICH HILL
MARY SURRATT
MATHEW BRADY
JESSE RENO
JOSEPH WILLARD
WILLIAM PINKNEY
PEGGY EATON
GOOSENEST PRAIRIE
ARTHUR MacARTHUR
MARYLAND INN
CLOVER ADAMS
FENNEL
KNOB CREEK
CONSTELLATION
WOODSTOCK
TORSK
SPRINGFIELD
GALLATIN
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WASHINGTON UNDERGROUND



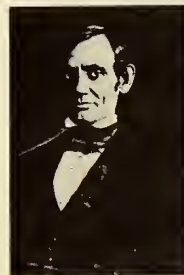
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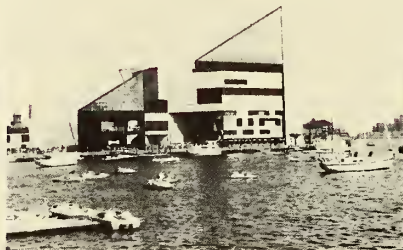
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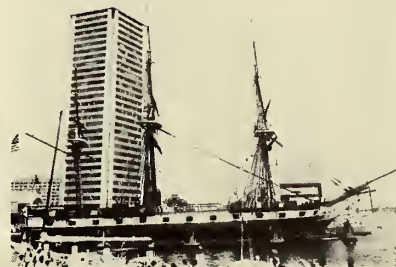
AQUARIUM

INTO THE PRESENT

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SEASONAL. Spring through Fall. One day tour. Approximately 8 hours, 9 to 5. Our morning begins with a walking tour of Historic Annapolis followed by a special lunch at the famous Maryland Inn. Afternoon stroll the city and waterfront dock. Price includes lunch.

Price: \$27.00



Congressional Cemetery

A TARNISHED LEGACY



“Where is the Congressional Cemetery?” a prominent Senator was asked by a visiting constituent. “Congressional Cemetery?” The lawmaker candidly admitted he’d never heard of it. No wonder the Senator didn’t know. This historic plot only 1½ miles from the Capitol Building, once our government’s first official burial ground, had become a maze of weeds, vines and trash, forgotten by Congress.

HISTORIC ROOTS

Early in the nineteenth century a group of influential Washington citizens, most of them members of the vestry of Christ Church, then known as Washington Parish, formed a committee to establish a suitable cemetery for the use of citizens in the eastern part of our nation’s new capital. Christ Church, incorporated in 1795, was the oldest religious institution in the area and was the place of worship for many prominent men in government. In 1807 the parishioners purchased 30 acres of land on a gentle slope beside the Anacostia River for a burying



ground, and in 1812 transferred title to Christ Church. Congress officially selected Congressional Cemetery as the final resting place for its honored dead, its statesmen, and others important to our emerging nation. This recognition established the Cemetery as "America's Westminster Abbey" because of its grandeur, its handsome sculptured monuments, and the prominent names carved on its tombstones.

Beginning with the interment of Connecticut Senator Uriah Tracy in 1807, it became the custom for Congress to appropriate funds to erect a suitable monument to its deceased colleagues. In 1815 it commissioned noted architect Benjamin Latrobe to design a sandstone cenotaph to be placed in the Cemetery to commemorate each of the Congressmen who died in office.

Until 1835 almost every Congressman who died in Washington was buried in Congressional Cemetery. As facilities for transportation improved, and the railroad was built, it became easier for relatives of deceased members to take Congressmen



back to their home districts for burial. Even so, until 1876 the custom continued of erecting a cenotaph at Congressional Cemetery to each deceased Congressman's memory, regardless of whether or not the member was there interred.

Three Presidents were interred in the public vault of this historic cemetery: John Adams, William Henry Harrison and Zachary Taylor. Here rest 14 Senators and 43 Representatives, Vice-President Elbridge Gerry, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; a host of Revolutionary War heroes including Generals Thomas Blount and James Jackson, and Colonel James Morrison. Tobias Lear, George Washington's secretary and closest friend, and Joseph Tumulty, secretary to Woodrow Wilson, are buried there, as are our nation's first architects of the Capitol, Dr. William Thornton, George Hadfield and Robert Mills. Dooly Madison lay in a vault for 18 months until she could be moved to her home in Orange County, Va. Her son still rests in Congressional. Captain Thomas Tingey, first Commandant of the Navy Yard, and General Archibald Henderson, U.S. Marine Corps Commandant for 39 years, are buried here.

A BROKEN PROMISE

Tragically, this historic burial ground, almost as old as the Capitol, has been shamefully neglected. For the past decade, it has been all but forgotten, its brick walls broken, its 80,000 graves ignored and overgrown, tombstones toppled, monuments defiled, and vaults vandalized. Waist-high weeds, poison ivy and fallen trees made it a hazardous place for visitors. Historians, sculptors, families and friends were heartbroken to see the shocking deterioration. Christ Church has long since depleted its funds for maintenance. (It costs \$7000 to mow the grass just once.) The church stopped selling plots in June 1975 because of the cemetery's deplorable condition. A crew from Arlington National Cemetery cuts grass around the military section and the cenotaphs. A Marine Corps detachment keeps John Philip Sousa's grave well-trimmed. Occasionally a group of American Indians tend the graves of the chiefs of six



Indian Nations, including Tazak, son of Cochise the great Apache chief. Recently the tombstone of Pushmataha, the Choctaw chief who raised an army of 500 warriors to assist Andrew Jackson at New Orleans, was moved back to the Mississippi reservation because of damage and neglect. It has been replaced by a marble reproduction secured through private contributions.

CONGRESS FAILS US

From time to time Congress allotted monies to support the Cemetery, the last appropriation was in 1950. Under preservationists' pressure in Bicentennial 1976, Congress passed without dissent legislation authorizing the Architect of the Capitol to formulate proposals for the restoration and permanent maintenance of Congressional Cemetery. This action was the result of efforts by the newly-formed Association for the Preservation of Historic Congressional Cemetery. The bill directed the expenditure of \$250,000 over a two-year period for efforts to prevent further deterioration of the wall, gravestones and mausoleums already defaced by time and human destructiveness. This action won acclaim far and wide and was a stimulant for great plans for a quickened pace of restoration. But the joy was short-lived. When funding time came, the minority and the majority leadership of both houses who had sponsored the bill, were no longer in the Congress. The House Sub-Committee on Legislative Branch Appropriations refused to fund the bill. A valiant effort by the Senate restored the funding and returned it to the House committee where it was again rejected. This was a bitter disappointment to the supporters of Congressional Cemetery.

A CALL FOR ACTION

Now it is doubly important that the hard-working Association for the Preservation of Congressional Cemetery enlarge its membership and its efforts to bring to the attention of individuals and organizations the plight of the Cemetery and to alleviate this national disgrace. A campaign was initiated to attract members, to enlist volunteer helpers, and to solicit funds. An All-Hallow's Eve Celebration was held at the



Latrobe's cenotaphs are located in an area of the cemetery receiving periodic maintenance.

Cemetery. The event was so successful it attracted 500 members and enough contributions to stage an ambitious grass-cutting program. Now the Cemetery has once again become neat around the edges, although there are no funds to attempt major renovations. Guided tours are being given to acquaint visitors with early Americans whose names appeared in our school texts: Matthew Brady, Civil War photographer and friend of Abraham Lincoln, early publisher Joseph Gales, Jr., and journalists, diplomats, foreign visitors, soldiers and servants. It is a happy hunting ground for epitaph collectors.

The Association for the Preservation of Historic Congressional Cemetery is a non-profit organization chartered under I.R.S. Code Section 501 (c) (3). Your membership dues and contributions are tax deductible. Your support is requested. If you want to participate in this important historic preservation, please fill in the enclosed form and join with us in restoring our once-honored First National Cemetery.

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